

MAUI ISLE

A HOME RULE MONOPOLY

Resolved, That the sum of \$25,000 may be inserted in the appropriation



time to say a few words. Achi reminded the president of a ruling given a few days ago, directly opposite to the present ruling of the chair, and Carter said that the minority might as

receive a majority of all of the votes

1901. Present. Messrs Makinai, O'D-

(Continued on page 7.)

at £6. 61 Liverpool, on freight between England and Jamaica. Both lines are cutting rates heavily.

NEWSPAPER

[29] J. L. Loeferer, *Bi-Graded Borel-Moore Homology*, 1997.

NEWSPAPER ARC

SENATE AND THE CASH

The \$45,000 Still Shy of the Rake.

USUAL TIME. WASTING TALK

The Governor Sends a Message to Both Houses About a Code Revision.

(From Monday's Daily.)

ANY casual spectator in the Senate on Saturday would have thought the meetings of that august body were held in Beldiam and not in the merry bungalow. None of the Senators seemed to find their seats uncomfortable and at all times during the session not less than three or four solons were on their feet at one time and addressing the bewildered President. Senator White did not sit down for one moment during the meeting of the Senate, a fact which may be accounted for, perhaps, by bolts.

Senator Carter had recovered the use of his injured leg and was able to kick on numerous occasions, and the safety valve of the unruly body of legislators, Senator Baldwin, did not put in an appearance.

The excitement of the Senators was caused by the muchly wanted and badly needed bill providing for an appropriation for the expenditures of the Legislature. Not a word of opposition to the measure has been heard from the minority or from the Governor, who only asks that the bill be presented to him in such a form that he can sign it and allow it to become law. "We will do anything," cried Senator White, "if we can get the bill through now and 'ketch' the coin this afternoon," and then he made numerous motions and withdrew them all, and after many attempts to get down to business the Senate adjourned and White & Co. had to assume the painful duty of calling on the financial backers of the Home Unrulyes, instead of on the treasury, for the weekly supply of the stuff which buys the gin and the squid, so dear to the hearts of "us kamaaina."

The chaplain of the Senate had not anticipated any trouble, so he made his prayer short, and the Secretary, who can read minutes and anything else in a record-breaking manner, did not delay the business of the Senate.

Kalaauokalani moved that the rules be suspended. The motion carried, and the "Father of His Country" wanted the now celebrated "45,000 for Legislature" bill reconsidered. All were jubilant, and it looked as if a peaceful session was in sight. He presented the following report for the committee on enrollment, revision and printing, to whom had been referred the joint resolution of Mr. White, introduced in the Senate to take the place of House Bill No. 1.

"Your committee met with the Governor and discussed the resolution and, as a result of this discussion, your committee decided, with the consent of this House, to return the resolution to the House with the report that nothing had been done."

He learned ex-magistrate from Molokai stated that he had seen the Governor and received a gentle and most courteous suggestion to drop the absurd joint resolution, which, so far, had blocked the passage of the—of the Independents—most important bill.

Senator White started moving. He moved that House amendments to the bill before the Senate be concurred in by the Senate, and that the bill pass its third reading. The motion carried, as did the next resolution of the honorable admirer of the late General Harrison, to the effect that the chairman of the engineering committee of the Senate meet with the chairman of a like committee of the House and present the matter in its new shape to the Governor.

Kanahu and all the tailors of Tooley street started then to make motions. Kalua said "Auwe," the only thing he has done so far, and John Brown's body (of Hilo) was resurrected. Then there was a half hour which would have made the old people who were in the architectural business at Babel green with envy, and a recess was taken, in which the members were asked to endeavor to find out what they were doing, or rather, what they were not doing.

An extra session was held during the recess on the bungalow veranda, which was as entertaining as the show inside the portals of the billiard room in which the "august body" meets. Senator Carter spied the Governor's secretary leaving the executive building for the senatorial billiard chamber, dressed faultlessly in a frock coat and wearing a tall hat and carrying a large document evidently a "message." In his hand the Senator insisted on the secretary of the "august body," the Senate being as well dressed as the secretary of "only the Governor," and after a somewhat heated extra session debate Dr. Russell promised to get in an appropriation for a suitable garb for the \$10 per day secretary of Mr. Kalaauokalani's Senate.

The honorable gentlemen eventually took their seats and started a devotional discussion while the Governor's secretary stood in the doorway meekly looking for a sergeant-at-arms, but looking rather amused at being present at the peculiar procedure of business. Senator White had moved the previous question after his return from a visit to the enrollment committee of the "lower" House, and he was on posing it. The Palama Senator was flourishing a big volume—bound in Bulletin calf—in the face of the Cray's ex-subject who was occupying the chair.

"This is Cushing's Manual on Parliamentary Rules," roared the Palama. "I will present other authorities to show that this motion of the Senator from Lahaina is quite malki." By the chair, "I do not know Mr. Cushing's name, I never met a gentleman in this house. I am a whole authority, and I claim and rule and make and do you out of order Mr. Achiky. Sit down or walk!"

At that moment Senator Carter was

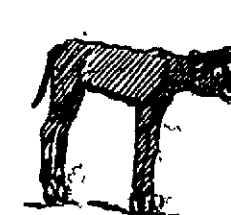
AND THE LEGISLATURE MAY GRANT THESE LICENSES



FROM THE GENERAL EXPRESSION ABOUT TOWN, THE SHRINERS ENJOYED THEIR VISIT HERE



THE PRINCESS AT WASHINGTON



UNCLE SAM STOOD UP FOR TOOPER

PICTORIAL REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S NEWS.

on his feet, and with fine sarcasm objected to laws or authorities being quoted in a body, which was absolutely lawless.

Senator Brown picked up his hat, left the Senate chamber saying—perhaps it is just a well that the reporters' table is in the background of the hall, so his remarks could not be distinctly heard. Taken by shorthand the parting remarks of the Senator could not be reported as "Bless you all," but it was something to that effect.

In the meantime Senator Crabbe had spied the Governor's secretary, stovepipe, envelope and all, patiently waiting for some one to attend to him, and he demanded to know where the sergeant-at-arms was; that official, who is the son-in-law of Senator White, being out of sight, and probably in the House, to find out whether there was any show for a dig-up on the appropriation proposition during the day. While the bodyguard was hunted for by messengers, janitors, etc., "Billy" White got off an awful good joke. He suggested to the chair that Achiky should "Cushing" as a cushion, and sit down comfortably (ha! ha! ha!).

The sergeant-at-arms was found, and the message received by the "august body" it reads:

To the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Upon the approval of "An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," I requested Judge Walter F. Frear of the Supreme Court to prepare a revision of the Hawaiian laws as affected by such Act.

My reasons for doing so were as follows:

Judge Frear had been a member of the commission to recommend to Congress legislation concerning the Hawaiian Islands.

He had also prepared the text for publication printed by the Federal Government, entitled the Laws of Hawaii, which comprised the Civil Laws, Penal Laws and the Session Laws of 1898, modified in conformity with the recommendation of the Hawaiian commission.

The Organic Act as finally adopted departed in many instances from the original draft as reported by the commission, and the publication referred to became thereby a defective statement of Hawaiian laws.

The familiarity with the subject which Judge Frear thus acquired gave him special qualifications for the work of putting the Hawaiian laws in a revised form for permanent use. Much time might be saved by such early revision.

The item of \$3,000 in the estimates for compiling and publishing revised laws was intended to cover \$2,000 for the work of compiling and revising, about \$500 for translating into Hawaiian, \$500 for publishing in both languages and \$500 for incidentals, including reading and preparation of an index and table of contents.

The cost of publishing the Civil and Penal Laws was I understand \$10,500. The English version of this work is now practically exhausted.

I recommend that the Legislature take measures to acquire Judge Frear's revision which is now substantially complete and enact the same at the present session as a Hawaiian Code, and provide for the publication thereof.

SANFORD B. DOLÉ

Without any trouble the joint resolution of the House, as introduced by Mr. Emmeluth, was again brought up and, on motion of Mr. White, seconded by Kalaauokalani, it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Paris, reporting for the public lands committee, recommended the appropriations asked for by the Makawao people. The report was adopted and laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill.

Several bills were reported printed, and others were referred to various committees on second reading. At 11.45 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE HAS A SHORT SESSION

Several Bills of Prime Importance Come Up During the Day.

THE House of Representatives held a short session on Saturday. The principal event of the day was the report of the committee on public lands and internal improvements, reporting that they had a communication from the private secretary to the Governor advising them that he was ready to meet them at 10 o'clock. Mr. Makinal, chairman of the committee, brought up the matter the first thing after roll call, but it was deferred until the reports of other standing committees were taken up. After considerable discussion the committee was authorized to take up the matter again and confer with the Governor. As the stenographer of the House was ordered to go with the committee, the House took a recess until the committee came back, which was about a half hour later. The formal report of the committee will be presented this morning. The committee reported verbally that all the questions asked by the House in relation to the visit of Land Commissioner Brown to the national capital had been fully answered by the Executive. Later in the day the reply of the Governor to the letter addressed to him by the speaker in reference to the communications not being in shape, was received.

Kawaioha's bill for a library in each school was reported back and referred to the committee on finance. The public health committee recommended the indefinite postponement of the leprosy segregation bill by Kanibo and said it was an imposition on the House to present such a bill, as it simply re-enacted the old law. Kumalae's bill for sending youths abroad to be educated was also recommended to be killed, as it was class legislation. Kumalae made a good fight to save the bill but all he succeeded in securing was the postponement of the consideration of the report until the bill should come up in regular course. Judging from the fate of Dickey in a similar instance, the bill will be killed for sure when the matter comes up. The committee favored the passage of Hoogs' bill to prevent min-

ers from being in or about saloons and third reading was set for Monday. After it had all been done Hoogs came to the point of realization of what had been done and was about to put in a word to save the bill when he found it had been passed on second reading while he was busy with other matters and now stood a good show for passage. Monsarrat remarked that he has to keep an eye on Hoogs and tell him how to vote.

Robertson was away again, but his bill went over without any formalities this time.

There was a majority report on the bill to reduce the tax on dogs to one dollar for both sexes, and it was laid over to come up, with the minority report, which will probably not be presented until Robertson comes back, as he is on the committee on judiciary, which had the bill in hand. The judiciary committee, however, reported back a petition from Koolau relating to the proposed land tax, and it will be taken up again with the bill which the special taxation committee will probably bring in.

Two bills came in from the printer, Nos. 53 and 54, the first being the Board of Health leprosy and consumption exclusion act and the other Naillma's bill for the prevention of taking property for road purposes without the consent of the owners.

A message was received from the Governor early in the session, but it went over until the session was about over, when Makekau called it up and it was read. The message was brought in by the Governor's private secretary, who was dressed in a long Prince Albert, and carried a file on his arm as he marched up the aisle and deposited the document on the speaker's table. The sergeant-at-arms now receives all communications from the Senate and Governor and announces them to the speaker, which rather adds to the dignity of the occasion.

The message is given in the report of Senate proceedings.

Under resolutions, Makinal brought in a big one for improving nearly all the streets in Honolulu in the Fifth District, that is, west of Nuuanu street, while Moesman helped out the Fourth District by asking for improvements for the Palolo Valley road.

Dickey wanted the House to take up the Governor's estimates, which have up to now, been lying on the table, but the House would have none of it, and shelved the resolution, calling on the committee on public expenditures to bring in one or more appropriation bills. Emmeluth wanted some more information about the Diamond Head road, and Beckley wants the Governor to instruct the heads of departments and the police to bring in all the information by way of documents and oral testimony that the committee of public health may properly consider the bills relating to leprosy and kindred matters. Both resolutions passed.

Dickey's bill on this subject was killed on second reading by adoption of the committee's report.

Two notices were received from the Senate. They had concurred in the House amendment to the famous House Bill 1, being the \$45,000 appropriation bill for this session's expenses, and the bill now goes to the Governor. It is said that the reason this was done was that there was a strong question about the legality of appropriating money by joint resolution.

The other communication announced the death of the House concurrent resolution relating to the appointment of a committee to extend the file limits over Chinatown, or at least to investigate and report on the subject. As this resolution was laid up in the House once and finally resurrected, it does not look as though there was

much chance for this Legislature doing anything in that line unless by a regular act. The matter came up originally in a resolution introduced by Mr. Emmeluth at the request of the Department of Public Works for authority to temporarily refuse permits in that district, so as to give a chance for legislation on the subject.

About all the other business transacted was the introduction of two new bills, one relating to the social evil, by Beckley, chairman of the public health committee, and the other being a purely legal measure to permit action for wrongful death, a law which is found on all the statute books of the States and Territories except Hawaii, by which a corporation may be made liable for the death of an employee in certain instances. Mr. Frendergast introduced the measure.

Two bills which had been brought in from the printer were referred to appropriate committees.

IT WAS A TORRID DAY

Honolulu Begins to Get a Taste of Summer Weather Now.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Old Sol went on a rampage yesterday and played havoc with collars and shirt bosoms and the tempers of everybody who thought it ought to be cool. When Old Sol beamed down upon the long glass tubes wherein the mercury is stored to notify citizens generally whether it is hot, cold or just medium, the contents began to steam, the tubes swelled out and for a time during the middle of the day it was believed that there would be a greater flurry in thermometers than ever occurred during a sugar or wheat panic. The beams from Sol's single eye started the mercury to boil and the liquid spurted up until 88 was reached—that is, in the thermometers hung out on Makiki door posts.

Everybody said, "Phew! ain't it hot?" and "everybody" else agreed that the expression just about fitted the torridity of the day. Pajamas, kimonoes and holokos were a la mode, and those who dressed for church were only too glad to get back home from their devotions and slip into something that would give them the best chance to get cool.

High collars succumbed early and even the low ones were uncomfortable to their wearers. The "shirt waist" men were out in force, carrying their coats under their arms. There was a general stampede for the beach and the consensus of expressions on the sands at Waikiki was "Ain't this lovely and cool, though?"

Just what impelled Sol to beam down upon suffering humanity so warmly is difficult to tell, unless it was the lack of wind from any quarter whatsoever. In the forenoon Makiki thermometers registered all the way from 82 to 88. As the afternoon wore on the heat became sweltering although there was no appreciable rise about 84. In the evening the mercury fell to about 80 and remained there until midnight, when thermometers within doors registered 78 & 79.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Napa, Cal., is to have a new library. The California Legislature adjourned at midnight on March 15.

At last report the state of trade in New York was very favorable. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty was extended on March 15 for one year.

Wild riots prevail in Moscow. Grand Duke Sergius is very unpopular. Andrew Carnegie has given five million dollars for branch libraries in New York.

Nearly 200 cars of fruit were sold in one week recently in the city of New York.

Stanford University has adopted the Berkeley system of graduate management.

King Leopold, the Belgian ruler, is scandalizing Brussels with high gambling.

Andrew Carnegie has offered to donate one million dollars to a new public library at St. Louis.

Glasgow has a smallpox scare, and 30,000 of its 600,000 inhabitants have been vaccinated already.

President Loubet of the French Republic recently expressed friendly sentiments toward America.

Severe fighting is going on in Morocco. General Dubouche has established French authority south of Fez.

Plans have been begun for the new mining building at Berkeley University, donated by Mrs. Hearst.

General Frias and his staff of Filipinos have surrendered at Santa Cruz and taken the oath of allegiance.

It is announced on good authority that Carnegie will give \$5,000,000 towards a technical school at Pittsburgh.

Orders have been sent to General Chaffee to return from China, leaving only 150 men as a Legation guard.

Troops are being rushed to MacArthur's headquarters in the Philippines to replace those who are returning.

Herbert Croker, son of Richard Croker, fell on an Atlantic steamer and fractured his knee cap recently.

Hogolepoff, the Russian Minister of Public Instruction, who was shot by a student, died from his wounds.

The London Times has been censured by the House of Commons for publication of confidential conferences.

The census returns give the population of India as 244,000,000, an increase of 7,000,000 within the past ten years.

A festival of prime blossoms was held at Saratoga, Santa Clara county, recently, and was largely attended.

It is rumored that J. G. Johnston, a Philadelphia lawyer, may be appointed to succeed Attorney General Griggs.

There is almost half a billion of gross gold in the United States Treasury. The growth of the surplus is to be stopped.

An automobile factory is to be established in Stockton and a line of autos may be run between that city and Los Angeles in a week's discussion in the Reichstag recently the question of German annexation in China was debated as a policy.

A large list of appointments of surgeons and assistants has been made by the President for the Army and Navy.

After a quarrel with his wife, George Fernald of Fresno tried to commit suicide at Riverside, Cal., by drinking wild alcohol.

Leon Poon, a Chinese interpreter for the courts at San Jose, has been found to be the instigator of a recent highland war.

Under date of March 15, news comes that the Russians have seized the territory in dispute at Tien-Tsin and are holding it.

It is said that five Britons have been put to death by the Boers at Cape Town. Three other men have been sentenced to be executed.

Spain's Kingdom of Asturias, according to the British Medical Journal, boasts of two great centenarians in a population of 400,000.

Lamar C. Quintana of New Orleans has been appointed a member of the Supreme Bench at Manila, at a salary of \$7,000 per year.

It is said that instead of establishing a sort of Moslemopol, Corras as reported, is merely arranging for a meeting station there.

The body of General Harrison was placed in the casket and taken to the Capitol on March 16, and buried on Sunday, March 17.

Lake Copais in Boetia, famous in antiquity for its seeds, has now been completely drained, and turned into 40,000 acres of arable land.

It is said that the Goude have perfected a scheme to extend the Missouri Pacific railroad, making it the great system of the Southwest.

Berlin is afflicted by a new toy imported from Paris. It is a pocket whistle that emits a whistle, whining up with a shriek, when the button is pressed.

The Cleveland, Ohio, firm of Garigan, Farnislee and Whitely has been placed in the hands of a receiver, claiming indebtedness to the amount of \$300,000.

Vicount Wolseley, former commander in chief of the British army, has admitted that he underestimated the strength of the Boers.

The London afternoon papers are discussing President Hadley's prediction that there will be an emperor installed in Washington within twenty-five years.

Bengal is suffering from the cocaine habit and efforts are being made to restrict the sale of the drug, which the Hindoos are using as a substitute for opium.

A corpse which has been found in a river near Japan City is believed to be that of the Chinese millionaire, John Astor Chanler, who disappeared last November.

A hundred Indians and cowboys made a round-up in Arizona to corner and kill bears of prey. Over three hundred black bears, grizzlies, coyotes, mountain lions, etc., were killed.

At a recent meeting of officials in France it was suggested that steps be taken to prevent a sugar monopoly in that country. The suggestion met with much favor.

It is stated by a San Francisco paper under date of March 16 that Russia has thrown down the gauntlet to Great Britain and that war in the Orient now seems inevitable.

Mrs. Arnold, wife of the son of Sir Edward Arnold, is in trouble with her landlady at Berkeley, to whom she and her husband owe \$500, and by whom their trunks have been attached.

Abram S. Hewitt, the noted multimillionaire, recently refused to sell out his business at an acceptable price because his successors would close down the mills and throw the employees out of work.

Count Boni de Castellane, who was to meet M. de Rodays editor of the Paris Figure, on March 16, on the day previous gave a banquet to his friends. It has not yet been learned how the dual terminated.

Two of the most important Western railroads have withdrawn from the president's agreement, which provides for the pushing of the business through district committees, on account of the open rate cutting in Kansas.

Trinity College, Dublin, is going to make Earl Roberts a doctor of letters, on the strength of his book, "Forty-one Years in India." The college gave "Dobbs" the honorary degree of doctor of laws twenty years ago.

Two daughters of Nelson Morris, the Chicago multimillionaire, were served with warrants for refusing to pay a Santa Barbara dressmaker for making shirtwaists. Rather than go to jail, they paid the bill and the costs.

NEWS FROM BIG ISLAND

HILO, March 22.—A most serious accident occurred to the Volcano stage as it was leaving Dolloway's half-way house in Kau, for Hilo last Wednesday. The leaders ran in opposite directions while the wheel horses partly broke loose. Mr. Buck, disliking the rapid motion over hummocks of lava on a down grade, slid out the back, spraining his ankle very badly. The driver, finding the horses more than he could hold alone, passed a line to Captain Matson. Just then the stage gave a lurch and the Captain was pulled over the dashboard, striking the whip-tree and falling to the ground face downward, the stage heading over his shoulders. Mr. Irwin, thinking that his two companions were killed, and seeing a thicket of lehua ahead, attempted to get out the back also. He fell on his spine. A moment later the whole top of the stage was torn off by the lehua, and Mr. Irwin would most certainly have been killed had he remained in the stage. The driver only escaped by leaping out over the dashboard. The horses were at last stopped when the pole ran into a sand-bank.

When each of the three gentlemen picked himself up he could not see the others, and so thought they were dead. When they found each other Mr. Irwin says Mr. Buck was as white as a sheet; Captain Matson says Mr. Irwin was as white as a sheet, and Mr. Buck says Captain Matson was as white as a sheet. By which we may infer that there must have been great rejoicing as they painfully hobbled back to the half-way house. There they took an inventory of bruises and rested while the stage was patched up. It is most fortunate that there were no women or children in the stage. These gentlemen affirm the Kau rocks are of adamant hardness and devoid of upholstery.—Tribune.

ILLICIT LIQUOR TRADERS.

With the introduction of a new deputy sheriff the police department has increased that it is alive and is making a record against the offenders of the Penal Code that is likely to result to the general advantage of the community and incidentally to the Treasury of the Territory. Under the present license system pretty nearly every Chinese and Japanese country store, and some that are neither Chinese and Japanese, have been distributing poison for years. These during the present month have been pretty extensively overhauled. Most of the arrested have plead guilty or forfeited bail, with the result that about \$1,000 in fines have so far been gathered in this month in addition to the big catch of the season, Lum Fat, of Honolulu, whose stock of booze entitled him to a license, was arrested since his fifteen or twenty kegs and barrels of the forbidden beverages were found on his premises. Lum Fat will fatten up the Treasury to the extent of about \$400.—Tribune.

OLAA MILL.

L. A. Thurston says the Olaa mill will be ready to grind cane by September 1. If this is true, the mill will be finished about thirty days before the time spot cane is in the tract. The men in charge of construction give it as their opinion that the first of August will see all the machinery running. They base their opinion upon the work done at Waiakua, where it took six months to complete the job; and they believe they can discontinue that time by one month. The first cane to be ground is that nearest to the mill, and it is estimated that it will produce from seven to eight tons of sugar to the acre. About 400 acres of Puna Sugar Company's cane will be ground, and then the crop on Peter Lee's 100-acre tract at Maunaloa. When this is finished the mill will be put in order for the 20,000-ton crop of next season.—Herald.

THE PUNA ATTRACTIONS.

The rock crusher for the Hilo railway is being set up in Puna. When finished the work of ballasting the road will begin and when completed there will be daily trains to Puna and an excursion train on Sunday. This will enable the public to visit the romantic lakes there and enjoy a bath in a body of water that is warmed by the fire of the volcano.—Herald.

U. S. LABOR COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Omstead, United States labor commissioner, was in Hilo for a few days last week. He came overland from Kamehameha and was making a tour of the island. While here he stated that he was investigating the labor question, conditions, etc., and added that his report to the department would be satisfactory to the islands.—Herald.

To become a Shriner requires a confidence in one's fellow men exceeding that of the scriptural mustard seed, and in addition, a constitution of iron. But to take a trip to Hilo on the Kilauea requires both these and a disposition to be reckless of reckless persons possessed by but few. Out of the whole troupe of Shriners who visited Honolulu, only thirty-five arrived at the Elysian shores of the Queen City of the Pacific, and these returned by the same steamer, having made a flying pilgrimage to the volcano. If they had any tents, they must have folded them in the night, like the Shriners in the desert, for we saw but little of them, except their signatures, more or less indecipherable in the hotel register. Even the three lone Shriners, who vegetate at the base of Mauna Loa doing penance for their sins, met them not, and what they think of Hilo must ever remain a mystery, as they probably don't know themselves.

It will be a matter of interest to Hiloites, however, to know that their former fellow townsman, L. T. Grant, who now holds the position of automobile tamer for the big Honolulu corporation engaged in the horseless carriage enterprise established there, occupied with much glory the position of townmaster at the Shriner banquet held at the Moana Hotel.—Tribune.

POPULAR PUNA ROUTE.

Mrs. John Scott and daughter, Mrs. Wm. Matson and daughter, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Charles Furukawa and Mrs. C. C. Kennedy and Charles Furukawa made a trip to Puna over the new railroad on Tuesday of this week, visiting the hot springs and other points of interest. They report a most enjoyable outing. Most of them had never visited that part of the island previously, and now for a number of years. The same is the case with Hilo people generally, this trip promises to be quite a popular one for some time to come. A small seaside hotel at some point near the Puna and of the railroad line should prove a paying proposition. It would certainly be well patronized by those who like to get out of town between Saturday and Monday.—Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at 7:15 yesterday morning. The office furniture of the Kohala-Hilo Railway Company was disturbed for first by Landford Baldwin last week. It is understood the action was taken to prevent other attachments being put on the property in the office.

THE KILAU.

The Kilau brought up twenty bags of mail. Gallicians are clearing land for Elberon settlers on low ground. T. S. Lyman, Jr., is in Hilo on account of the illness of his mother. B. F. Dillingham has taken an option on the warm spring at Puna. Bob McKinnon, an old kamaaina, came down on the Roderick Dhu. E. D. Baldwin has gone to Honolulu as a witness in the Kukui land case. J. Goveas has some fine sugar cane, citrus and mango trees growing on his land in Elberon.

W. S. Terry is building a log cabin on his land at Twenty-nine Miles. It is probably the first house of the kind built on the islands.

J. A. Canario and wife are in Honolulu on account of the severe illness of their son Joseph, who is a student in St. Louis College.

Mrs. J. Cargill, wife of the chief engineer of the Kohala-Hilo railway, left for the Coast on the S. N. Castle last Saturday.

Mr. Goss, E. Mellor and Mr. Gill, who came here with the promoters of the Kohala-Hilo railway, have returned to their homes in the States.

W. A. Robinson, postoffice inspector, came on the Kilau to Laupahoehoe yesterday and will be in Hilo in a few days. He will probably visit the Volcano before returning to Honolulu.

The Catholic Mission had deeded right of way through Bridge street from the rear of the lot on which the Tracy house stood in exchange for a deed to the school house lot on Waiakua street.

A bonanza in Hilo's legs has been discovered in the past week. The discoverer, like others, will probably be without the glory belonging to his achievements, but he will at any rate receive the credit of satisfying the epicurean longings of a few.

Peter Lee has been securing signatures in Hilo during the past week to a petition for the establishment of county government.

There are several hundred tons of cane on Puna plantation which will probably be sent in to be ground at Waiakua this season.

Miss Washburn, who has been during the past year the stenographer of the court for this circuit, leaves for Honolulu by this Kilau. Miss Washburn will probably attend the term of the Fourth Circuit at Kailua before she returns to Hilo.

FROM FAIR LAHAINA TOWN

A Week's Doings in and Near the Ancient Capital.

LAHAINA, Maui, March 22.—Another new school building has been nearly completed, on a side street near the center of the town. A kindergarten will soon be opened here, with every facility for the instruction of the youngest pupils. A valuable piano for the new school arrived from Honolulu a few days ago. Two experienced kindergarten teachers are expected on the next steamer from San Francisco. One of these teachers will take charge of the Lahaina kindergarten and the other will establish a similar school at Wailuku. Up to the present date the kindergarten system has never been organized on the island of Maui.

One day last week Mr. Theodore Richards of Honolulu took very successful photographs of the children in Principal Dickinson's school.

The number of telephone subscribers in Lahaina is nearly sixty. There are now about fifteen public houses in Lahaina, but all the drivers are doing a remunerative business. Four years ago there was not a single house in town.

Various improvements have recently been made on the grounds of Henry Dickenson.

A team accidentally collided with a lamp post on Main street last week and broke the glass in the lantern. The damage was promptly repaired.

An interesting exhibition of stereoscopic pictures on sacred subjects was given at Lahaina Seminary a few days ago. A large delegation from the Seminary attended the union meeting at the native church last Saturday evening.

Two vessels laden with lumber are expected at this port. Carpenters have all the work that they can do.

One hundred and six years ago the town of Lahaina and nearly destroyed by Kamehameha the Conqueror. Seven years after this merciless attack he evidently regarded the village with peculiar favor, for he came here and remained quietly at the royal residence for more than twelve months.

The large date palm tree which was recently blown down near the residence has been given to a South Sea Islander to build a leafy domicile in the style which prevails in his native isle.

Main street is sprinkled with sea water every morning.

Adolph Heuer has returned from his travels in Germany, Spain and Egypt. He is employed as an engineer by the Pioneer Mill Company and will have charge of the new steam pumps, which are expected some time in May. The pumps are being manufactured in Germany.

Mr. Olsen, proprietor of the "Lahaina Store," is interested in the lumber business. He will soon build a store for his large stock of groceries, the present establishment being altogether too small.

There is a prosperous coffee plantation on the mountain, about three miles from the village. The Pioneer Mill Company also raises small quantities of coffee on two plantations; not as a commercial enterprise, but for use at the company's restaurant and at the officers' homes.

Prominent officials of the Pioneer Mill Company intend to establish a club and reading room where the employees may pass their evenings in a pleasant and profitable manner. An informal meeting in the interest of this laudable undertaking was held last Saturday evening and further steps will be taken shortly.

An amusing exhibition of consideration for witnesses on the part of the bench was made in a recent trial case in England. The defendant, a church rector, pleaded justification for making charges of immorality against a former curate, and three women parishioners were summoned to be suppressed, and during the three days they were on the stand no names were used, but the women were designated as "the elder sister," "the younger sister" and "the married lady."

OUT ON A WRIT.

(From Saturday's daily)

Stowaways who go aboard a vessel at other ports cannot be landed in Honolulu if Collector Stackable, of the customs department, has his way. Further than that, all persons who are not entitled to land in Honolulu must be kept under surveillance while the vessel is in port, and furnish the collector with satisfactory evidence up to the very moment of sailing that these persons are yet on board. Collector Stackable had trouble with three stowaways who landed from the Peking after the officer had taken oath that the men were below decks under lock and key. The captain of that vessel upon his next arrival will be compelled to explain.

Yesterday a Japanese stowaway on the America Maru named Ito Takejiro, caused a writ of habeas corpus to be issued out of the First Circuit Court, whereby he hopes to land here, and had himself taken in charge by High Sheriff Brown. The steamer was delayed an hour and forty minutes by action of the Federal and Territorial authorities, and before the end of that time the Federal and Territorial officers were slightly at loggerheads, and the officers of the America Maru were in a quandary as to just where they stood.

Ito Takejiro claims to be a merchant of this city, but when the America Maru went through here on March 1 he was a stowaway with a dozen others, but was, of course, not allowed to land here. Instead, he was carried on to San Francisco. The authorities would not permit him to land at that port, and he was being returned to Japan, when a brother of his who is here heard that he was aboard and had the writ of habeas corpus issued. Attorney F. M. Brooks engineered the affair, and had the writ issued by Chester Doyle and Harry Flint, a waterfront officer.

Captain Going received the writ just as the vessel was being prepared to continue her voyage to Japan, but gave orders to wait until he was through with the officers. He gave permission to the officers to take the Japanese out of the vessel. They found him confined below decks in irons, the captain stating that the man was considered dangerous to his fellow passengers.

When the collector of customs heard of the incident he grew wrathful and went at once to the office of High Sheriff Brown to ascertain why he had not been notified of the action. At the same time he sent a customs officer to order Captain Going, of the America Maru, to remain at the dock until the matter had been looked into. Collector Stackable explains his action on the ground that the captain had no right whatever to allow the Japanese to land here, and if such was the intention, he should first have been notified. The collector says the law clearly states that no vessel shall land any rejected passenger, or other persons not entitled at any time to land in foreign ports, and says the law covers stowaways as well. He considers that the detention of Ito Takejiro by the Territorial officers was not in accordance with the Federal statutes, and was clearly a violation of these laws. Before the steamer left port Collector Stackable endeavored to have a consultation with United States District Attorney Baird, but failed to find that official in his office, it being his lunch hour. In future whenever any passengers of Ito's class are to be landed the collector will be fully notified in advance. He expects the Peking will be fined in San Francisco for violating the regulations at this port on her last trip up.

The case of Ito will come up in the Circuit Court on Monday.

THE REPUBLICAN CHARTER.

How it Strikes the Mind of a Hilo Editor.

The Republican party on Oahu has formulated a charter for municipal government for the islands, the same to be presented to the Legislature for slaughter. The word is used advisedly, for no measure bearing the stamp of Republican approval can get very far past the independent's sentinel without getting a stab on the head. But as to the charter submitted. Search it from top to bottom, between the lines or any other way, to find any single clause aside from the election of a mayor that reminds you of any document of the same nature in the United States and you will be disappointed. It is said that the rottenness of the municipal politics on the Mainland has suggested the advisability of representatives of communities going to England to study the methods of local government there in order to introduce them at home. It is with that condition of affairs in mind, possibly, that the framers of the Honolulu charter provided for the election of one main "push," who will have greater power than ever hopeful politician dreamed of. He will be able to sit on his throne and have every job chaser in the county at his beck and call. It may be that the Republican party believes that the present status of politics in the islands warrants innovations in the principles of a charter. It may be that the editors of the Legislature, composed mainly of independents, suggest rottenness in office should the selection of men for heads of the various departments be left to the will of the people, but consider, oh ye faithful workers, what a clinch the commissioner of elections would have in case of a tie vote.—Hilo Herald.

AN HONEST MEDICINE FOR LA GRIPPE.

George W. Walt of South Gardner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, cold, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vendor. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one bottle of it and the chills, cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of an honest medicine." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

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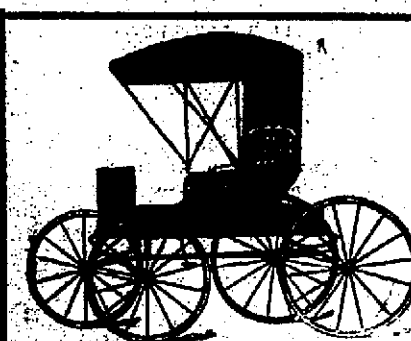
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Giovanni Andrea Scartazzini, the well-known Dante scholar, died recently at the age of 85 years of Paderborn in Switzerland, where he had been the village pastor for thirteen years. He was a Swiss-Italian, a native of the Grisons.

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CHINA	APRIL 24	COPTIC	MAY 4		
DORIC	MAY 1	AMERICA MARU	MAY 11		
NIIPPON MARU	MAY 18	PEKING	MAY 21		
COPTIC	MAY 28	GAILIC	MAY 28		
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 5	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 7		
PEKING	JUNE 13	CHINA	JUNE 15		
GAILIC	JUNE 21	DORIC	JUNE 22		
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 29	NIIPPON MARU	JULY 3		
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THE COOPER CASE.

Touching the news from Washington about the attitude of the Interior Department towards the expulsion from the floor and body of the House of Territorial Secretary Cooper, there are two sources of local information now available. One is the correct and unprejudiced report of the Associated Press; the other is the story of an anonymous writer whose Washington "news," signed E. S. L., is of a character which might easily have enabled it to have been written or amended in Honolulu.

The Associated Press dispatch has been published by the evening papers and by the Advertiser. It reads as follows:

Secretary Hitchcock has called on the Governor of Hawaii for a report on the recent election of the Territorial Secretary from the floor of the Legislature, in response to a request for a construction of the laws imposing the duties of the Territorial Secretary. The Interior Department has replied by pointing out the statute provision and saying that the method of securing the legislative proceedings unless specifically stated in existing laws, must be determined by the Territorial authorities.

This is clear to everyone who understands the official use of the word "authorities" at Washington and other capitals. The word applies to executive and administrative officers charged with the carrying out of the law, civil or military. Judicial officers are sometimes, but legislative members are never so classed. Congressmen make laws for the control of the District of Columbia, for example, but the "authorities" of the District are those who directly manage it, the members of Congress not being known as such. So, too, Congressmen make laws for the government of the Army and Navy, but they are not in any sense military or naval "authorities." In the Territories the "authorities" so-called are the men charged with permanent administration, not the ephemeral legislators who make laws for a few weeks and then go home, to be called together between sessions if at all by the authority of the Governor. Were the members of the Legislature the "authorities" of Hawaii they should stay in office the year around, for it is inconceivable that persons upon whom devolves the responsibility of carrying on the Territorial government should be given but sixty or ninety days' opportunity to manage a twelve month job.

The "correspondence" of the Humphreys paper was obviously made up or made over in the local office to break the force of the Associated Press dispatch. It has the same fake marks that appeared on a similar "telegram" of some months ago alleging that the Government was about to bring suit to annul certain Territorial land sales. Here is the bogus communication in full:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, via San Francisco, March 15.—Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock has called upon Governor Dole for a complete official report of the election of Secretary Cooper from the floor of the Legislature. Pending a report to official of the Government is permitted to talk about the election. I find, however, that the general opinion is that the Legislature did exactly right in selecting Cooper, if it deemed his presence a hindrance to free legislative action.

The paragraph in the Organic Act directing that he report the doing of the Legislature does not give him the right to thrust himself upon the Legislature by practically assuming to be a member of it. It is agreed all around that the Hawaiian Legislature itself has an absolute right to say in what manner Cooper shall report the legislative proceedings and the Legislature, therefore, is Cooper's master instead of his being its master.

When Dole's report gets here the Interior Department will probably issue a statement concerning the case. If Dole's report is prejudiced against the Legislature there will follow a complete investigation of the attitude of the executive department of Hawaii towards the Legislature.

The ear-marks of a Humphreys editorial are very clear indeed. The "telegram" simply paraphrases the opinion the paper has published from time to time; and it is so hastily and clumsily made that it defeats its own purpose. The alleged E. S. L. analysis which may easily change, on letters into E. S. G., says that "no official of the Government is permitted to talk about the election, but the general opinion is" so and so. What general opinion? If the officials will not talk the opinion cannot be reported as theirs; and as for the general opinion of outsiders it counts for zero, not having, so far as the newspapers show, ever been expressed. The rest of the "telegram" simply embodies the false report of the Cooper proceedings printed at the time by the Humphreys paper itself, and includes that journalistic contemporary statement that the "Legislature is Cooper's master." We hardly need aver that no one at Washington ever said that. The Legislature had nothing to do with Cooper's appointment; it cannot remove him; it cannot add to or subtract from his salary; it can only make certain use of his office within very definite legal limits.

Very soon we shall have the full text of Mr. Hitchcock's letter to Gov. Dole. When it comes let the public judge between the Associated Press dispatch and the obviously faked correspondence referred to above.

One need feel no surprise that the Legislature happened to do what it could to keep a true record of its proceedings from going officially to Washington.

AGRICULTURAL APATHY.

It is to be regretted that the attempt to get a meeting of those interested in the project of a Territorial Fair should have resulted in so small a gathering as met in the High school last evening. Perhaps a mistake prevented the attendance of some who are really interested in the matter. The object is certainly worthy of serious interest.

A well planned and well gotten up Territorial Fair would do much to promote diversified agriculture, of which we have heard so much during the last few years. It would show the small farmer what is practicable for him to plant, and it would show the Honolulu consumer his source of supply. If it should result in a produce exchange in Honolulu, it would in a short time materially reduce the percentage of our imports from the Coast. At present it is an undisputed fact that much is imported here which would better be produced right here. This applies to many kinds of vegetables, to a number of fruits, especially citrus fruits, and to dairy products. If the producers in these lines could meet and compare results in the way of an exhibit, and if they could at the same time meet the consumer at the exhibit, the result could hardly fail to be an impetus to diversified agriculture.

If the fair should result in a permanent exhibit of varied products of the Islands it would contribute to an intelligent appreciation of the possibilities of the country on the part of the intending small farmer.

It is understood that another meeting for the same purpose will be called soon, and it is to be hoped that our substantial citizens will turn out and give the enterprise assurance of success.

THE TRAMWAY DEFEAT.

The Advertiser congratulates the Legislature on turning down the Tramways franchise bill. That unpopular measure was put on the table and it is doubtful if any self-respecting member will move to take it off or will offer a substitute. The smell of the bill is very rank and those who handled it must carry away some of the odor. Aside from the iniquity in it and back of it, the measure could not become a law without the assistance of Congress, and so the legislators, in passing it, would have had their labor and their smells for their pains. Congress, in the teeth of the inevitable Honolulu protest, would have turned the franchise down with a slam.

The Legislature is right in thinking, at it apparently does, that the city has had enough of this Tramway corporation and is disposed not to complicate the efforts now being made by the Territorial Government to get rid of it. If Honolulu is to have modern systems of transit, covering all the principal streets and reaching suburban points of vantage, it will get it the sooner by ridding itself of the offensive Tram system which the foreign owners have compelled the city, much against its will, to endure for many years.

DISPENSARY QUERIES.

What is best from the point of view of peace and order—a few high priced centralized saloons under the eye of the police or a family supply of cheap liquor in every shack in the suburbs which the police cannot watch?

If it is morally wrong, for the Government to license saloons and get a small revenue from them is it morally right to set up a Dispensary for the sake of a large revenue?

Does the cheapening of the price of liquor and the improvement of its quality tend toward a more moderate use of alcoholic stimulants and increase the chances of getting drunkards or occasional consumers of liquor to abstain?

Is "treating" in saloons at fifty cents for two small drinks likely to cause as much drunkenness as treating in private houses or on back streets from a quart bottle costing the same amount? Will "treating" decline in proportion as the opportunity to "treat" at small cost and in greater volume is increased?

The Advertiser does not ask these questions to indicate that it opposes the Dispensary bill. It is ready to support that measure if it can be convinced that by doing so it would contribute to the moral well-being of the community.

The trouble in the Anglican church of Hawaii is perhaps none of the public's business, though the American laity, of all faiths, have a right to ask why there should be an Anglican church in Hawaii at all, and if one must be supported here why are American Episcopalians denied, by that fact, the right to enjoy the services to which they have been accustomed? One would think that a member of the Episcopal church in America—using a descriptive rather than a canonical title—who did not care to accept the leadership of an Anglican shepherd and to repeat prayers for His Majesty, Edward VII, might be permitted to attend an American Episcopal church. But any church of that sort in Honolulu would probably be described, in some Anglican mandate, as a "sect" or a "schism." The issue is novel and may be set down as one of the problems of expansion. How it will be solved, the church papers do not distinctly inform us; but if the American Episcopate should see fit to establish a mission here, leaving the Anglican establishment to run its own course, the interests of the church would surely be served to better advantage than can possibly be the case now, when the activity of the Hawaiian Episcopal body is mainly that of a Donnybrook fair.

It has been whispered that the Hon. Makakou will raise a question in the House today which will create great trouble. The High Sheriff has sent out his dog catchers and many yelping curs which had no tax badge were carried to the police station and to the pound. The learned legislator now wants to know whether the clause in the Organic Act relating to no imprisonment for non-payment of personal taxes doesn't pertain to the persecuted dogs. We trust the matter will be referred to Congress with other "Dole scandals."

Does the President of the Senate sign official documents with an alias?

TO DESTROY THE FISH.

If the bill introduced into the Senate by Senator J. Brown of Hilo, relating to the Hawaiian fisheries, is passed, the industry in these waters will suffer a blow which years of careful labor and diligence on the part of the local and Federal authorities can hardly repair.

Senator Brown desires to "have the law against the use of explosives in the fishing preserves repealed and to give all a free license to kill, mutilate and destroy fish of every kind, from the spiny to the largest species of the deep water."

The section he refers to is 1462 and reads as follows: "No person shall use giant powder or any other explosive in taking fish within or upon any harbors, streams, REEFS OR WATERS within the jurisdiction of this Republic."

Senator Brown seeks to have the words "reefs and waters" repealed. This done, only the harbors of Oahu and the few streams running into the sea can be secured from the destructive Japanese.

As most of the fishing is done within the "reefs or waters" of the Islands, it can easily be seen what damage might be done to the food supplies of the population. The persons who will be most hurt by the destruction of fish are the native Hawaiians. Allow the Japanese fishermen to explode his cartridges of giant powder within the reefs and the stomachs of the Hawaiians will, within a very short time, grow hungry.

There is a fine opportunity for the local society for the preservation of the fish industry to get its work and, if possible, induce the Legislature to reject the Brown bill.

The United States Fish Commission is about to send its representatives to the Islands to survey their coasts and investigate the fish which inhabit the waters and there is no doubt but that the Federal authorities would have something to say regarding this undisciplined measure.

REAL ESTATE PRICES.

About a year ago the Advertiser ventured to say that the price of real estate in Honolulu had gone much too high and that the inevitable result would be to diminish sales and check the growth of the city. Though Honolulu is far from being a metropolis, it can be bought in the suburbs of San Francisco, close to Golden Gate park, for less money than similar properties can be had in the suburbs of this town. Such a condition we then regarded as abnormal and we are glad to see that financiers like Mr. Lloyd of the German Savings and Loan Association agree with us. A leader of the Shriners, a man of general business experience, says the same thing.

We have had and are still having a real estate boom. It differs from the late Southern California boom only in that it makes no use of brass bands and but little use of loud-voiced auctioneers. Its genesis was in the plethora of money here which enabled rich men to buy at any price, careless of the consequences so long as they got what they wanted; and in the sanguine expectation of the public that Honolulu would become a great city. Perhaps the latter assumption is true; but it is also true that, in proportion as the price of land increases, the attractions of a given city to home-seekers decrease. It is a bad thing for an expectant town when a man of moderate means cannot buy a homestead; and when real estate offers a greater certainty of being lower than higher prices in the long run. The experience of California goes to show that, when real estate prices reach a point which sober judgment knows to be unwarranted, the population becomes stationary or begins to recede. Are we approaching that status in Honolulu?

Senator White, as we understand, will do the grand trick of the legislative circus this morning. His party will amend rule 73 to read that a majority simply of the Senate can throw out members amending the majority. Mr. White will of course win the day and the minority, represented by Senators Baldwin, Cecil Brown, Clarence Crabbe, John D. Paris and Achi, will stand a show to be invited to leave. They are, in the mind of Senator White, all disorderly persons, and although at least Baldwin and Crabbe have done all in their power to smooth things over they may be declared "disorderly" also and expelled at the will of the White-Kalaukauani Senate. An evening paper which has always represented the runaway faction—we refer to the Independent—said in an issue lately that 5,000 voters would make a demonstration against Governor Dole. Senator White's demonstration, if he has his way, will be far more to the point. His course may result in the expulsion of the best men of Hawaii and in the ultimate disfranchisement of the poor devils who now believe that Robert W. Wilcox rules the United States and that Judge So-and-So has yet got a "sack."

The Independent is scarcely fair in its discussion of the Cooper case. In arguing that the Legislature has the sole right to determine who shall attend its deliberations that paper quotes section 20, imperfectly, as follows:

Section 20 says: That the Senate and House of Representatives shall each choose its own officers, determine the rules of its own proceedings, not inconsistent with this, and keep a journal.

The section should read in conclusion: "and not inconsistent with this Act, and keep a journal."

How important is the omission of the word "Act" may be seen in section 63, defining the duties of the Territorial Secretary as follows:

He shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the Legislature. This means that the power of the Legislature to control the recording and preserving of its own official history is distinctly limited.

The orders of Gen. Chaffee to leave China mean that the United States does not intend to be drawn into the impending troubles there between the allies, England and Russia are at odds and the rest of the powers may have to take sides. When that time comes the position of the United States will have been taken at a safe exterior point.

SLEUTHS OF FAIR MAUI

The following is from the Maui News:

On last Saturday afternoon a very neat piece of detective work was done at Kahului, which resulted in the capture of John Wood, who burglarized the Camp 5 store at Spreckelsville. The attention of head bookkeeper Walker and Jack Kaonohi, the foreman of the lumber yard, were attracted to the rather peculiar actions of a negro, and Mr. Walker suggested to Jack that the latter should do a little Hawkshaw work. So Jack concealed himself and watched his prey enter his lair in the lumber yard. Jack thereupon called a policeman and bagged the burglar with \$750 worth of swag in his possession.

Wood was given a hearing on Wednesday before Judge McKay, and was committed for trial before a jury at next June term.

Another neat piece of detective work at Kahului last Saturday evening resulted more disastrously. Sam Yick, the enterprising Chinese merchant, was arrested for selling whisky without a license. The case was called up on Monday before Judge McKay, and the preliminary testimony developed the fact that by virtue of a search made under a search warrant, marked coin was found in Sam Yick's possession which had been in the pocket of Captain Saffery, of the police, and sundry packages of liquor were produced which had been purchased with the marked coin. Then Attorney Hons, who represented the defendant, called for the production of the search warrant which, by the way, contained no patent defects, but which did contain a very serious latent defect. Mr. Hons questioned Captain Saffery, who admitted that the marked coins which were claimed to be in the possession of Sam Yick, had, in fact, been taken from the pockets of the officer at the time of the swearing out of the search warrant, and tucked in the pocket of the officer who was swearing out the search warrant. Officer Saffery was not able to satisfactorily explain the little fiction except by pleading precedents. Holding that the issuing of a search warrant, which accused a crime before the crime had actually been committed was an irregularity of which judicial notice should be taken, Judge McKay refused to allow the admission of any testimony obtained by virtue of the search warrant, and Sam Yick was dismissed without a day.

The two negro boys who stole the watch from the Kahului store, and were committed for trial at the June term, Dorsey, who received one of the stolen watches and sold it, was also held, notwithstanding the fact that he eloquently pleaded in extenuation that he had at one time been cook for the Governor of Alabama.

MAUI BEEF.

Dr. Raymond, who is interested in the Kahului Ranch Co. according to the News an interview on the subject of beef for Maui.

He states that no trust is formed, and that none will be. It is not the intention of the company to raise the price of beef further, but the different classes of meat will be graded, so that those who wish choice portions will have to pay more than the present price. Honolulu is at present suffering a dearth of fresh island beef, and consequently the demand for the imported meat is at a higher price than is paid in Walluku for prime cuts of fresh fat beef.

The Kahului Ranch Company will cater to the Maui trade in case they meet with liberal patronage, otherwise they will ship their beef cattle direct to Honolulu. During the last year, 100,000 pounds of beef at Kahului as being 15 cents, and cold storage meat at Honolulu as from 15 cents to 22 cents per pound, and stated that Walluku is lucky in being able to buy fresh beef at 15 cents.

CHINESE REGISTRATION.

Deputy Inspector W. F. Drake, of the revenue service, came over on the Kilauea, accompanied by Deputy A. W. Neely and a Chinese interpreter, to institute proceedings in the matter of registering the Chinese on Maui. He stated that as soon as the photographs of the Chinese are ready, probably on Monday, and will continue (H) June 13, after which all Chinese who have not applied for registration will be deported. Over 1,000 Chinese have already been photographed, preparatory to registration.

Deputy Inspector Drake and the deputies will also go to the different plantations, provided the managers of the plantations desire them to do so, and make arrangements to facilitate their work. Additional deputies for Maui will be appointed when necessary, in order to complete the work in the prescribed time.

NEW BIDS REQUIRED.

Antonio de Rigo, who returned from Honolulu this morning, states that Captain Richard Carr informed him that all bids for mail contracts have been rejected, and that new bids will be called for, on and after March 26th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The wireless telegraph is becoming quite popular on Maui, and is proving quite a convenience, but is a very expensive luxury.

There will be a short crop of mangoes on Maui this year, owing to the recent heavy kona storms. The avocado pears have also suffered from the same cause.

Owing to rough weather the Kilauea did not touch at Maalea Bay on her trip to Hilo this week. As a result the mail for Hawaii and one passenger, were brought back to Walluku. The Maui mail was landed at Kihel.

Commissions have been issued to Captain Richard Carr, Lieutenant Cummings, of Company "B," both having passed a very creditable examination in Honolulu. Lieutenant Boore was not able to go to Honolulu on account of professional engagements at Makawao.

The road roller is at work this week between the Walluku mill and the depot, with Superintendent Bal, of the waterworks, at the throttle, and a magnificent bit of road is the result. Before another year all the roads about Walluku should receive a like treatment.

The Small of the Back

That is where some people feel weak all the time.

They are likely to be despondent and it is not unusual to find them borrowing trouble as if they hadn't enough already.

The fact is their kidneys are weak, either naturally or because of sickness, exposure, worry or other influences.

"I am thankful to say," writes J. L. Campbell, of Syracuse, N. Y., "that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me. For many years I was troubled with backache. At times I was so bad I had to be helped from the bed or chair. I am now well and strong and free from pain. What this great medicine did for him it has done for others."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Begin treatment with Hood's today.

lulu on last night's Kilauea to bring over the steam tug Leslie Baldwin, and will probably reach Kahului with her on Monday. The launch Tulahe is to be sent back to the Mauna Lei plantation at Lani.

Shriner Robert F. Carr, vice president of the Dearborn Chemical Works, Chicago, ran over this week to visit Mr. Lowrie, an old friend of his. Shriner Carr spent one night in Walluku, which he "unhappily" pronounced to be the real oasis in the South-Sea Islands, and he very reluctantly "let go of the rope" on Friday to catch the Kilauea.

The Legislature should not fall into the foolish error of supposing that the people of the Islands will consent to the disbanding of the military companies. And it would be wise if the people of the different Islands should at once prepare and forward to the Legislature petitions touching the matter, if it is pressed in the Legislature.

CESSION TO GOVERNMENT

Governor Dole yesterday officially ceded to the United States Government, in the name of the Territory of Hawaii, all buildings and premises occupied by the customs department at the ports of Honolulu, Oahu, and Kahului, Maui. The Governor's proclamation promulgated yesterday afternoon is published in this issue as a "By Authority," and forever quiets the friction which occurred between the Federal and Territorial authorities over the question of ownership.

The custom house lot in Honolulu is described as follows: From a point on the southeast side of Fort street, 125 feet from the Esplanade, the boundary runs northeasterly along Fort street 200 feet to Allen street; southeasterly along Kekumani street 200 feet; thence northeasterly 305 feet to the starting point, including an area of 40,000 square feet.

The custom lot at Kahului is described as follows: From a point on the south corner of Front street and the Government road, and contains 3,750 square feet.

The transfer is made under the following section of the Organic Act approved April 30, 1900: "That the public property ceded and transferred by the Republic of Hawaii, under the Joint Resolution of Annexation, approved July 7, 1898, shall be and remain in the possession, use and control of the Territory of Hawaii and shall be maintained, managed and cared for by it at its own expense until otherwise provided for by Congress or taken for the uses and purposes of the United States by direction of the President or of the Governor of Hawaii."

Governor Dole, believing it was necessary for the transaction of the public business of the Federal Government relating to the customs work that the premises and buildings thereon now in the control of the Territory should be set apart entirely for the use of the Federal Government, finally decided to make a formal transfer of the premises and structures now held by the United States Treasury Department.

Happiest Man on Waterfront.

A quiet little wedding took place in this city last Saturday night at the residence of Rev. Mr. Pearson. A. P. Anderson, the popular and gallant second assistant engineer of Wilder's steamer Maui, took unto himself a wife.

The bride was Miss Nellie Raymond, a daughter of Harry Raymond of San Francisco, chief engineer of the Grace Dollar.

The young lady came down from the Coast on the Mariposa, arriving Saturday morning.

Anderson has been in his present position for about six months. He has been in the Islands a little over a year, having made many friends here and having gained the reputation of being a steady and reliable young man. He is a son of Anderson of the firm of Lewis & Anderson of San Francisco. His father is well known in San Francisco, being a prominent ship owner and Chandler.

The happy couple are at present spending a brief honeymoon at Waialua, stopping at Haleiwa, the magnificent hotel by the sea.

Anderson is laying off for one trip of the Maui. He and his wife have already started housekeeping in Honolulu.

The British steamer Darlington, which arrived at New York on February 26 from Stettin, brought in the first cargo of Russian sugar since the countervailing duty was placed on that special commodity. Some of the consignment have paid the duties under protest, while others have stored it in bond, and will dispose of it to Canadian customers.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WYLLA DICKER, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 74, Honolulu, E. L. King and Bethel Sts.

HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWIS & COOKER—(Robert Lewis, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 61 Fort St.

J. HUSTACE—Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 31 King St., Tel. 119. Family, plantation and ships' stores supplied on short notice. New goods by express. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Bottlers, 100 Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Freight and passengers for all Island ports.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, March 25, 1901.

Honolulu, March 23, 1901.				
NAME OF STOCK.	Capital	Vol	Bid	Ask.
HONGKONG.				
S. S. Seng's Dry Goods	1,000,000	100		
S. Co. Ltd.	80,000	100		10 1/2
Kerr & Co., Ltd.	200,000	57		5
SINGAPORE.				
.....	1,000,000	25	87 1/2	88
.....	175,000	100		88
.....	1,000,000	100		88
.....	2,112,750	100		88
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NEWS OF TRAMWAYS BILL WAS LAID ON TABLE

(From Saturday's daily.)

A master's report of considerable length was filed by P. Danson Kellet, Jr., yesterday in the matter of the estate of James Dodd, deceased, in pursuance of the order of court referring to the accounts of Rebecca A. Dodd and Robert William Cathcart, executor and executor thereof, filed.

The accounts and schedules filed in the matter are carefully gone over and analyzed and found to be correct, but the master's report specifies that it does not recommend, at this time, the discharge of the executor and executrix, as petitioned for. As reasons for this the report gives a list of unfinished matters that are cited as demanding further attention. The Beach road property is shown to be still in the possession of the executors, they having been unable to sell the same at the upset price of \$4,000, as per order of the court. The San Francisco property of the estate, valued at \$13,250, is subject to a mortgage of \$6,000 which is not yet settled. As far as known the matter of administration is still pending in the same court of San Francisco, being attended to by said Rebecca A. Dodd, from whom no returns in the matter have been received by the master. Also, there are not sufficient funds on hand to satisfy the amount of the legacies in full unless the legatees are willing to take pro rata and the residuary legatees are willing to take chances on the remainder, if any, of the San Francisco property, all of which, according to the master's report, would have to be mutually agreed.

The master recommends sane business policies in reference to the Beach road property, as to the best methods of enhancing rentals, defraying expenses, etc.

The totals of the accounts, as verified by the master, are as follows: Commissions of executors, \$730.50; receipts of executors for their term, \$14,469.52, and their disbursements, \$4,816.54.

BRUNS ESTATE.

Petition for probate of will and notice of hearing were filed yesterday in the matter of the estate of Maria A. Bruns by Meta A. Sutherland, executrix, daughter of the deceased. The will of the decedent was also filed. It was made under date of October 22, 1900, and after providing for the payments of just debts and funeral expenses, it bequeaths as follows:

"To my son-in-law, William J. White, the sum of \$2,000 to be held by him in trust, to apply the income thereof from time to time for the use and benefit of my grandchildren, Isabel Bruns, Henry Bruns and George Bruns, and then the youngest of said grandchildren shall arrive at the age of legal majority, to divide the principal sum equally between them or the survivors of them, the lawful issue of any deceased grandchild, taking by right of representation. In case of death, disability or resignation of said trustee, a new trustee may be appointed by the Court having jurisdiction in such matters, and upon the appointment of a new trustee, the trust property shall vest in such new trustee, subject to the same trusts."

"My said trustee and any successor shall have power to vary the investment of the principal fund from time to time in his discretion."

"All the rest and residue of my estate, real and personal, shall descend and be equally divided between my four children, Meta Sutherland, wife of James Sutherland, Edward Bruns, William Bruns, and Adeline White, wife of William J. White, the lawful issue of any deceased child, taking by right of representation."

"I nominate and appoint my said daughter, Meta Sutherland, to be the executrix of this will, and I request and direct that she be exempt from giving a bond as such executrix."

The deceased died on March 18, 1901.

MINER DIVORCE.

The Supreme Court was occupied all day yesterday with the argument of the respective counsels upon the motion to dismiss proceedings in the Miner divorce tangle. Hatch & Sullivan represented the libellant and Kason and Thompson appeared for the libelee.

The matter was taken under consideration late in the afternoon, and the Supreme Court adjourned until Monday morning.

COURT NOTES.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth has made return of the execution by the Supreme Court against E. Ahmi, in the case of Kapolani Estate, Limited, vs. E. Ahmi, in which judgment was given for \$18,525 in favor of the plaintiff. The return states that due and diligent search has failed to discover any real or personal property belonging to defendant, and the writ is therefore returned unsatisfied. Petition for letters of administration and notice of hearing were filed yesterday by Carl G. Myhre, in the matter of the estate of Beta Myhre, who died on March 19, and left estate, according to the petition of the value of about \$400. The petitioner is the husband of the deceased.

Governor Dole did not, as was expected, receive definite advice from Washington in regard to the Cooper matter in the Legislature. The last communication from the capital acknowledges receipt of Governor Dole's telegram to the matter, but, at the date of writing, has not been received.

French Ship Cap Horn.

Fifty-one days from Iquique, the big four-masted ship Cap Horn, of 2,375 tons, arrived at San Francisco on the 11th instant. Aside from her immense size the Cap Horn is remarkable by reason of the fact that she is the first entirely water ballast ship to come to San Francisco. The vessel has a capacity for 1,750 tons of water ballast, of which 600 tons may be placed in the double bottom, and the remainder in the hold, which is in the center of the ship and divided into eight compartments. The Cap Horn, with four other ships of the same company—the A. D. Borde, the Rapier, the Bona, and the France—are said to possess one of the largest fleets of sailing vessels in the world, the number last year being thirty-eight, with a capacity of 119,000 tons.

C. H. W. Norton, of this city, was in Washington during the inauguration.

BEFORE AND AFTER TAKING.



Size of the House When it Ejected Cooper.



Size of House When it Heard From Washington.

SENATE PAYS ITS TRIBUTE

Adjourns out of Respect to Ex-President Harrison.

(From Saturday's daily.)

THE Senate met at the usual hour yesterday, and, seeing the flag at half-mast and the door to the Officers' Club closed, the solons behaved very well.

Senator Carter was in his chair but had no chance to make a speech, because, after routine business, the Senate adjourned until tomorrow. Senator White showed his good common sense, on behalf of the Hawaiians, by laying a wreath of Aloha, in the shape of a tribute in eloquence, at the grave of the great American statesman who has passed away.

Mr. White, in presenting his motion to adjourn, spoke in the Hawaiian language and the gist of his speech was as follows:

"Mr. President:—I move that this house adjourn out of respect to the memory of Benjamin Harrison, a man whom we all knew as a brilliant politician, an honest statesman and a true American. It may be a surprise to my friend Mr. Baldwin and the haoles in this house to hear me ask them to join in showing our respect to the deceased statesman. The Hawaiians have no reason to love the late Benjamin Harrison, under whose regime the first step to annexation was accomplished. We know that he was the man who deprived us of our independence through misrepresentations, but we are Americans now, and as Hawaiians we have learned to forget and forgive, and as subjects of the great country over which the Stars and Stripes float, we should show our respect to the great fellow citizen of ours who has passed away. I move the Senate adjourns until Saturday morning."

The motion, which was seconded by Senator Baldwin, was carried. Before Senator White took the floor he following routine business had been transacted:

Senator Kanuha presented the following report of the committee on public health to "whom was referred the Lahainaluna school bill:

Your committee on education and public health, to whom was referred bill No. 30, entitled "An act for a Territorial school for the Territory of Hawaii which shall be known by the name of Lahainaluna Seminary, at the same place, and to appoint a board of trustees for the government of Lahainaluna Seminary and to determine the powers of such board of trustees," beg leave to report that we have had the same under careful consideration.

The object of the bill is: First.—In view of the probability that the Territory of Hawaii will be divided into counties, to make the Lahainaluna Seminary a Territorial school.

Second.—To raise the standard and efficiency of the school and make it more of a school for manual training.

To carry out this object, the bill proposes that the affairs of the school shall be under the control and management of a board of trustees to be appointed as provided in the bill.

Your committee finds that Lahainaluna Seminary owns about 500 acres of land, from 50 to 100 acres of which is good cane land, now leased to the Pioneer Mill Co. for \$125.00 per year; that the Seminary owns a valuable water right, which is now leased to the same company for \$125.00 a year.

Your committee believes that the

Seminary might use the land and water right in such a way as to nearly support the institution.

Lahainaluna Seminary is the only High school in the Territory where the poor boys of the land, who cannot afford to go to Kamehameha school, can get an education, and your committee strongly recommends raising the standard and efficiency of the institution, and to accomplish this we believe it would be a good plan to place the management of the school in a board of trustees, as provided in the bill.

Your committee has made so many changes in the wording of the bill that we think it best to introduce a substitute bill, the passage of which we recommend.

DAVID KANUHA, Chairman Committee on Public Health and Education.

H. F. BALDWIN, D. KALADOKALANI.

On motion of Mr. Achi the report was laid on the table to be considered with the substitute bill, the title of which is as follows:

"An act to provide for a temporary boarding school for the Territory of Hawaii which shall be known by the name of Lahainaluna Seminary, at Lahainaluna, Maui, and to provide the appointment of a board of trustees for the government of Lahainaluna Seminary and to define the powers and duties of such board."

The rules were suspended, the title of the substitute bill was read and the bill itself referred to the printing committee.

When the Senators were leaving the President arose and, speaking in English, notified the Senate that he had received a communication from Col. Jones to the effect that orders had been received from Washington for the Government flag to be placed at half-mast, to remain for thirty days.

"There was no serious kick. There never is when an adjournment is in sight."

HAROLD SPENCER BURNT OUT

Harold G. Spencer, son of James G. Spencer, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, is one of Honolulu's bright representatives at Harvard. Recent papers from Boston contain an account of the Trinity Hall fire at the University, in which \$15,000 worth of damage was done. Among those in Trinity Hall at the time was Mr. Spencer, who, fortunately, was there as a guest and did not lose anything but his lodgings. Apropos of this the Boston Journal says: "Mr. H. G. Spencer of Honolulu was visiting Mr. Porter, together with his room for two weeks, and having been at his best, lost no time in getting his affairs out."

Harold Spencer's account, as written to his father is as follows: "We had quite a little excitement; the other evening, while my things are getting moved into the new fraternity house, I am bunking with my friends, and on going home on the evening of the fire, found that I was being rapidly melted to sing that little song entitled 'I Ain't Got No Happy Home to Leave.' I had only my trunk and suit-case to save, so was all right, and had lots of fun 'singing' other fellows' things. Words cannot express the pleasurable excitement of seeing a mahogany piano or a plate-glass mirror sail out of a fourth story window and alight with a dull, sickening thud upon the pavement below."

A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN.

"I have no hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says F. F. Moran, a well-known and popular baker of Petersburg, Va. "We have given it to our children when troubled with bad coughs, also whooping cough, and it has always given perfect satisfaction. It was recommended to me by a druggist as the best medicine for children, as it contained no opium or other harmful drug." Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

A SURPRISE IN THE HOUSE

Pain's Tramway Bill Is Laid on the Table.

(From Saturday's daily.)

LITTLE was done in the House yesterday, but what there was went far. Lack of work in the morning caused a recess about 10. In the afternoon, on motion of Mr. Dickey (Rep.), the House adjourned upon after recovering on account of the news of ex-President Harrison's death. One new bill was brought in and the Tramways franchise bill was killed. This latter action taken in Prendergast's absence, was a genuine surprise.

Mr. Ketchikan presented a petition on behalf of the residents of Punahoa, Kau, Hawaii, for a new schoolhouse. Referred to the committee on education. Also Mr. Pacific, from residents of the Second precinct, Fifth district, for a law on personal taxes. Sent to the special committee on taxation.

The committee on public lands and internal improvements reported on a petition asking for an appropriation of \$500 for fixing up Kaniulani Lane, Palama. They recommended that \$400 be appropriated for that purpose. Report adopted. They also reported on a petition of Miss Anne Holt for damages relating to land taken for Maunakea street, Honolulu. They attached a map and reported that the land had been doubled in value on account of the street widening and consequently the Government had acted rightly in not paying her for the property.

However, the House was not ready to accept that theory entirely, and the report was laid upon the table, from which it can be taken later if the House desires.

The Sunday law committee was granted further time, as Mr. Aylett said he had been sick.

Hilho came in with a modest request for \$3,000 for his bullwink of Puna. Beckley thought it a good idea to see where the funds were to come from and got the matter sent to the public expenditures committee.

During the absence of Prendergast the Tramways franchise bill was brought up and, on motion of Mahoe, laid on the table. The speaker remarked: "Tabled and forever."

Notice was given of two bills; one by Naillima for "An act to amend the Civil Laws relating to Olee reservation," the other by Beckley for "An act fixing penalties for procurers."

Mr. Robertson's act relating to practice in criminal cases came up again, but on account of his absence was again postponed.

The Tramways act, by Prendergast, entitled, "An act to authorize and provide for the construction, maintenance and operation of a street railway upon certain streets and roads in the district of Honolulu, and elsewhere on the Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, by the Tramways Company, Limited," was laid on the table on its second reading. It was only read by title. Mr. Mahoe acted as undertaker and funeral director.

The clerk was instructed to inquire of the Senate the reasons why no action had been taken by it upon the resolution relating to extending the fire limits of Honolulu.

On motion of Mr. Beckley the House adjourned until 1:30.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House reconvened at 1:30. A communication had been received from the Board of Health recommending the repeal of the present alcohol law and sale of methylated spirits. Laid over

to be considered with Robertson's act relating to the sale of alcohol, already in the House.

The committee on public health and education reported on the bill of Mr. Dickey to amend the Penal Code relating to mitigating the evils of prostitution. They recommended that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Instead of that the report was postponed, to be taken up when the bill comes up.

The rules were suspended so that Mr. Mossman could bring in a resolution for an appropriation for a road in Ewa. The resolution went over until the appropriation bill should be ready.

One bill, passed first reading, by Ewaliko, entitled, "An act to permit any person to treat leprosy without license."

Dickey had already moved to adjourn in respect to ex-President Harrison, but yielded to let in Ewaliko's bill so that it might get into the legislative groove. Considerable fault has been found with the printing committee of late because bills are coming back slowly and yesterday Mr. Monsarrat again brought the matter up. For two days the House has promptly cleared up its calendar and "waited for the bills which never came."

EVERY DAY FACTS.

Honolulu Produces Its Share—This Comes From Kawaiahao.

What makes anything a fact? Isn't it an occurrence of statement that can be proven true and correct in every particular? What constitutes conclusive evidence to the mind of a Honolulu citizen? Is it the statement of some one made in Texas or California? We think not, but when some of our own people make a statement and it is indorsed by many, there can be no question about that. Under these circumstances we call them facts, and they are every-day facts, because they are occurring every day. Don't take our word for what is said. If you are not satisfied, ask them; people don't make such assertions without good reasons.

The Rev. J. Nua of Kawaiahao informs us:

"I suffered from kidney trouble, which was, I believe, caused by my lifting heavy weights whilst young. Pains in the small of my back were one of the symptoms of my complaint. My trouble extends back to the time when I was 25 years of age, and as I am now 49, that is a considerable period. During all this time I was subjected to pains in the back. They continued despite the fact that I consulted several physicians and took numerous remedies. No relief thus gained can be compared to the benefit obtained from using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I have got on wonderfully well since taking them. I am quite satisfied with the result, and shall always have some of the pills by me, even when going from Honolulu to other missionary fields in the South Pacific. There is no other remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for kidney complaints, including backache."

It is important to get the same pills which helped Mr. Nua—DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore, ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Rev. J. L. Loba, pastor of the First Congregational Church, of Evanston, has been appointed a member of the committee which is to inspect the mission work and look into the educational interests of the Congregational church in India. The committee will be the first to be sent to India by the Congregational church since 1864.



HAWAIIAN

Souvenir Spoons...

STERLING SILVER. SOMETHING NEW. SPECIAL PRICE. \$1.90 EACH.

Sale for One Week Only, ending Monday Night, April 1st.

W. W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED.

Importers of..... CROCKERY, GLASS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from the system. For Scouring, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Bores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scouring, Cures Ulcers, Cures Ulcers and Skin Diseases, Cures Gonorrhea, Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatism. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and guaranteed free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unscrupulous vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU. Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR— The Ewa Plantation Co. The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kohala Sugar Co. The Waimea Sugar Mill Co. The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo. The Standard Oil Co. The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Waterworks Co. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston. The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

THE DISPENSARY BILL CONSIDERED

Interviews With Many Local People.

REV. MR. AZBILL ANSWERS QUERIES

Some Saloon Men Give Their Views and Citizens Generally Are Talked With.

(From Saturday's daily.)

DESIRING to sound public opinion on the dispensary bill now pending before the Legislature, the Advertiser yesterday sought interviews with some of the leading men of the community concerning their views of the act and its probable effect upon the liquor traffic. While a great many were reticent in expressing themselves without more exhaustive investigation, others had already formed views which they were willing to expound and which appear herewith. The leading interview was with Rev. W. K. Azbill, who replied seriatim to the queries made this morning in the columns of the Advertiser.

Q—What is best from the point of view of peace and order—a few high-priced, centralized saloons under the eye of the police or a family supply of cheap liquor in every shack in the suburbs which the police cannot watch?

A—First let me say, if I fail to give convincing and satisfactory answers to your queries, it does not therefore follow that such answers can not be given by others better able to deal with these problems. The high-priced, centralized saloon has the advantage (in favor of the saloon keeper) in that it deprives the drinker's family of a larger share of his earnings, and so robs them of food and raiment and the common comforts. As to the inability of the police to watch what is going on in shacks and slums, will any method be successful in dealing with the criminal class that does not provide for vigilance in such quarters? The objection your question implies rests on a false assumption. Every crime known to the criminal code requires shacks and slums to be watched, and this efficient police will do.

Q—Is treating in saloons at fifty cents for two small drinks likely to cause as much drunkenness as treating in private homes or our back streets from a quack bottle peddling the same amount? Will treating decline in proportion as the opportunity to treat at small cost and in great volume is increased?

A—All the older people will tell you that the saloon has increased the number of bearded men. In Great Britain and in Germany, where beer is used by the common people daily in connection with their meals and in France, where all drink wine instead of water, you will find fewer bearded drunks than you will find among the patrons of saloons. The treating habit does more to ruin men than anything else in connection with the sale of intoxicants. Besides, it is a forbidden fruit that led the first fall. Odd as it may seem, high license and high prices somehow stimulate the desire to indulge. On the other hand, I knew of a bright young fellow once who was wasting his fortune and destroying his health by visiting saloons who was cured of the habit by his sister, who bought several barrels of liquor for him and requested him to drink himself to death, saying, "the sooner the better, only don't go to the saloon." He said, very truthfully, "I'll be — if I do, and quit."

Q—If it is morally wrong for the Government to license saloons and get a small revenue from them, is it morally right to set up a dispensary for the sake of a large revenue?

A—The prime object of the dispensary law, as I understand it, is not to raise a revenue. It is a sort of act to mitigate, and it provides for the expense of its enforcement. We of the Anti-Saloon League do not consider it all that could be desired; but believing that it tends to lessen the moral evils, a measure of which will have to be endured in any case, we choose the lesser measure of evil. And we shall continue to fight—'Gainst the wrong that needs resistance; For the future in the distance; And the good that we may do.

Q—Does the cheapening of the price of liquor and the improvement of its quality tend toward a more moderate use of alcoholic stimulants and increase the chances of getting drunkards or occasional consumers of liquor to abstain?

A—The conditions observed where saloons did not exist in the earlier history of our own people, and in countries and among men of even the belated nations where they do not now exist, are most instructive on this point. I say again, and you know the force of it, that treating greatly promotes the liquor habit.

Remark—The Advertiser does not ask these questions to indicate that it opposes the dispensary bill. It is ready to support that measure if it can be convinced that by so doing it would contribute to the moral well-being of the community.

Reply—The Advertiser knows that any measure it would be possible to devise and enact would meet with grave difficulties when we came to put it into operation. This dispensary law has been successful elsewhere and under conditions similar to ours. Let us try it.

LIQUOR MEN TALK.

The saloon men, when seen, expressed themselves quite freely concerning the bill.

"You can drive a coach and horses through it as it now stands," said T. A. Simpson of the Pantheon. "The whole thing depends upon the Governor. That is enough to damn it. Look here. In section 6 it says that the dispensary is to be under the control of a board of three appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of the Senate. The Senate is not sitting then, and the whole thing would be in the hands of the Governor."

"The general public will of course believe that a saloon man would be prejudiced, but here are some arguments outside of his views. At the present time

there are seventeen or eighteen licenses and twenty-five to thirty illicit places that I know of. You see, there is a large floating population of sailors and so forth, and they want to drink on Saturday night and Sunday. Well, they visit swipes shops and drink stuff that makes them crazy. Nearly all the police offenses of the past two years can be traced to these 'swipes shops.' If these men can't drink in saloons they will go to 'swipes shops,' and there will be more of them if you shut the saloons down. And if there is a Government dispensary, they will take the stuff next door and drink it. And they will have to drink a bottle at a time. I believe that it would be a good thing for the community if the saloons were opened for a few hours on Sunday. There would be less drunkenness among the floating population."

As far as I know, the saloon men of the town are not organized to fight the thing. They have never had to organize. What they do I do not know."

Robert French of the Pacific said: "There will be more drunkenness on the streets. There will be joints any old place. And you could go into the dispensary and buy all the stock they have in hand and do what you wanted to with it."

"I am not worrying," said H. C. Vida, proprietor of the California. "I am leaving the wholesale men to fight it. It means more to them than it does to me, and I can't afford to fight it. If they close me out here, I can go somewhere else."

F. H. Ryan, proprietor of the Enclave, listened from the viewpoint of the prohibitionist. "I never saw better-conducted saloons," he said, "or a better class of saloon men. They obey the law and are orderly. The conditions can't be bettered. This bill would throw the town wide open. Every native would have a still of his own and have his own stuff. Again, if a man could not drink it on the premises, he would have to take his liquor home and drink it there. His children would see him and would ask for some, just as they ask for an apple or anything else he brings home. The result would be that it would make drunks of the whole family."

"I have a friend in Charleston, S. C., who says they beat the law there by having clubs which hold charters. A man registers in the club as a member and gets what he wants. There have been many arrests, but they cannot convict any one. The trade goes on, but it takes the revenue from the State."

And instead of decreasing the sale of liquor in South Carolina, it has increased it. At first the profit from the dispensary was \$200,000. Now it is \$300,000."

J. J. Sullivan, proprietor of the Fashion saloon, does not think the bill will carry. "Why? Because there are too many working against it. All the business men are against it. They know that if Honolulu is a little one-horse, dry town, traffic will stop and no one will come here. All the wholesale liquor men are fighting it, and have been ever since it was started."

"When Wm. G. Irwin first heard of it, he snapped his fingers and said he didn't care whether it went or not. But when Spreckles came down, he said, 'Why, do you suppose I built those three new passenger steamers for the United States? Nobody will come here if it is dry town.' Since then Irwin has been against it."

"Business men have gone to the legislators on the quiet and worked against it. Oh, it will never go through."

"It's a frost!" exclaimed J. T. Silva, of the Commercial. "Say! If those legislators try to disfranchise the Kanakas from going into a saloon and getting his gin, they'll be all snowed under at the next election. Why, you can't stop the Kanakas from drinking his gin. Say! He's got to have it. If the Legislature prevents him, I'll knock the Legislature, that's all."

"Why sure! It'll open up blind joints everywhere. Look here, on Saturday night the Kanakas know they can't get anything to drink on Sunday, so they get a bottle or two of gin. They all get together and everybody has a bottle or two. Say! They get a pretty good jag on Saturday night, and Sunday they're bad. Well, every day'll be Sunday eye 'n' bye, if this goes through. But it won't go through, that's all."

George Hawkins of the Anchor does not think that it would be a good thing for the place, and he does not think that it could be enforced. "How could they close us up without compensating us for our licenses? This bill says that all places must be closed in July, but we have a license running until November. What are they going to do about that?"

"If they'd left it to the people on a popular vote we would have no kick, but to try to rush it through the Legislature like this isn't right. There never was better liquor sold anywhere than you can get here, and I never saw better places."

CITIZENS GENERALLY.

W. O. Smith approves of the working of the anti-saloon dispensary bill, from which this is collected, but has not studied the pending bill sufficiently to have formed an opinion.

"I have not read it thoroughly," he said yesterday. "I am familiar with the South Carolina bill, but I understand that bill has been modified from that, so as to cover opium and what not. As I understand it, it allows anybody to distill anything, only he must sell it to the Government. I am acquainted with the working of the South Carolina dispensary bill, and am very much in favor of it."

Wm. W. Hall of E. O. Hall and Sons, who has lived in Honolulu many years, heartily endorses the measure. "I think it is a good thing," he said, "a very good thing. I have not studied it carefully yet, but think it is a step in the right direction at least. If this bill is passed it will do away with the saloons. I am opposed to saloons and the entire liquor traffic."

"If the Government sells liquor, and it is not drunk on the premises, it will do away with the social side of the drink, which is its worst allurement. But if it goes through, the people of Honolulu will have to provide something to take the place of the saloons. They must have attractive rooms where temperance drinks and coffee can be had, and where we can go to read and spend an hour or so. They'll have all the attractive features of saloons."

Wm. Cooke, Jr., of the Bank of Hawaii expressed a fear that it would encourage "swipes shops" and the illicit sale of alcohol by the natives.

George W. Smith of Benson, Smith and Company expressed himself as follows: "I am in favor of high license and a restriction of the number of saloons. I



COMMERCIAL

THE drop in the price of sugar to four cents per pound, which news was received by the last steamer from the Coast, has caused no uneasiness among the sugar buyers in the City. They are all aware that this is but a temporary price and that it will only be a matter of a short time when sugar will have returned to its old quotation. The San Francisco markets have not been so brisk since the assessment of \$10 per share on the Oceanic Steamship Company, which caused that stock to drop to a great height.

The local market showed a healthy condition throughout the week, several stocks being quite stirring at the close of yesterday's business. Among the sugars, Ewa has been active, stock selling in large and small quantities at 22. It seems to be the consensus of opinion now that Ewa will not increase its dividends until the latter part of the year. If it does so at that time. Sales of Hawaiian Agricultural were made during the week at 95. Eighty was bid for Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company during the week of the week, closing yesterday at 90 asked. Hawaiian Sugar sold at 42, closing with sales at 42. Honolulu 125 bid. Onomaha 20 bid. Oahu sold readily at 10. Oahu advanced from 10 to 12. Waiata sold as low as 1175, and closed yesterday at sales at 1175. There was a bid of 170 for Waimanalo during the week, the bids closing at 165. Waima is 100 asked; Haku 240 asked.

Among the mercantile stocks shares in the firm of C. Brewer and Company were transferred at \$15 per share. A few shares of Sachs and Company, sold at par, 100 asked. Among the bank stocks, First National is 120 asked. There was a fairly good sale of bonds at times during the week. Oahu Railway readily sold at 105. Hilo Railway, 101 asked. Ewa, 101 bid. Rapid Transit, 101 asked.

TWO STORIES OF STRUCTURAL STEEL FOR YOUNG BUILDING.

The structural steel for the first two stories of the Young building will arrive on the steamship Hawaiian from New York via the Horn on or about April 10. The stonework will arrive from San Francisco about the same date.

BIG IMPROVEMENTS TO BE MADE IN THE HAWAIIAN HOTEL.

Extensive improvements are pending for the Hawaiian Hotel and its premises, which will make the hotel quite up to date. Architect O. G. Traphagen has completed plans for a two-story annex to the hotel, to front on Alika street, containing in all twenty-nine rooms, mostly en suite, and each having a private bath, with the plumbing of the safest type. The architecture is in harmony with the other cottages additions to the hotel, with old style treatment, but the finishings will be on a much more elaborate scale. The building will be arched at the lower story to allow for a driveway from Alika street to the hotel, as formerly. It will be arranged around three sides of a court with balconies overlooking the same, communicating at their ends with a circular staircase pavilion or kiosk, which gives access from both stories to the balconies and the floor of the dining hall of the main hotel building. Below the kiosk will be lavatories and showers. The drive-way is arranged to come from Alika street through the courtyard, passing out in front of the main hotel building. The suites facing Oahu street have their private lands. Beyond this M. Macfarlane has asked for plans to add two more stories on the hotel proper, realizing that the hotel must be made to meet the requirements and demands of increasing travel. This will make the Hawaiian equal to the pressure arising from heavy passenger arrivals, both transient and permanent.

ARCHITECT TRAPHAGEN RECEIVES A MERITORIOUS APPOINTMENT.

O. G. Traphagen, the well-known architect, who got out the plans for the magnificent Moana Hotel, the Hackfeld building, and other modern structures in Honolulu, has been appointed local architect for the Alexander Young building. He will carry out the plans of the San Francisco architects of the structure.

MENDONCA TO BUILD AN IMMENSE BRICK STORE STRUCTURE.

Tenders are being received by Architect Traphagen for building a two-story brick store building fronting on Hotel, Smith and Maunakea streets in the old burned district. J. P. Mendonca will erect the building.

COLLEGE HILLS LOTS WILL BE AUCTIONEERED OFF TODAY.

One of the largest sales of residence ground held in Honolulu for the past ten years will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon on the College Hills grounds above Rocky Hill, Manoa valley, with Auctioneer Morgan on the platform. The area covered by the lots to be sold is estimated to be worth a quarter of a million dollars, and is probably the choicest of residence property in the City. The sale will include 240 lots containing every variety of elevated and rolling ground, interspersed with numerous small hills, which give the name to the suburb. By this means Oahu College sells direct to the future home-builder without any middle man's profit counted on. A large number of people will be at the sale, as it is practically the first opportunity the public has had of buying Manoa valley property under such circumstances.

McBRYDE HOLDS IT ANNUAL MEETING.

McBryde Sugar Company stockholders held their annual meeting yesterday morning at the Chamber of Commerce, and elected officers for the ensuing year. The treasurer's report, which was adopted, showed the following facts: Resources and liabilities each of \$3,738,552.32. Included in the resources are growing cane valued at \$22,023.47, and treasury stock valued at \$31,400. In the liabilities are included \$28,519, the proceeds of the sale of \$700,000 of the company's bonds. The expenditures for permanent improvements during the year were \$71,122.18. The operating expenses were \$44,686.14. The earnings included \$122,725.47 from the sale of 1,772 tons of sugar.

Manager Conant gave the following statements relative to crops: "Our present crop, now being ground, is estimated to yield 3,000 tons. We plan to plant a crop this coming year that with rainwater will net 15,000 tons. Of the water supply the report says: 'To sum up, then, on the water question, we have a pumping capacity of 2,000,000 gallons and an additional flow of mountain water available by gravity for our cane fields of five to ten million gallons daily, according to the season of the year, and in addition an enormous amount of flood water available for use by the development of adequate reservoir capacity. The reservoirs thus far constructed on the plantation and capable of holding 310,000,000 gallons, have cost the company \$25,512.32 for their construction, and quickly paid for themselves in the saving of cane losses.'"

W. A. Kinney, one of the promoters of McBryde, stated at the meeting that William Stoddard had succeeded Mr. Conant as manager of the plantation. The great value of the plantation, he said, made it necessary to have a high-class engineer, and the change would occur for this reason, and he desired to make the statement in order that no injustice would be done to Mr. Conant. They had found him a hard-working, practical man but not an engineer."

am opposed to the Dispensary bill as offered. I believe that it will be found in conflict with many of the laws of the United States and that it will be the cause of trouble and confusion if passed. There will not be money enough in the Territory to supply a police force large enough to prevent illicit manufacture and sale of liquors if this bill becomes a law. Parts of the law are in conflict with the rights of the individual."

Thos. Hobron of the Hobron Drug Company was not ready to express any opinion on the bill, not having studied it.

Judge Hartwell had not looked into the matter, and refused to commit himself to any view.

Mr. Watly of Bishop's Bank had had time merely to glance at the bill as printed in full in the Advertiser, and had formed no settled opinion.

S. E. Dashi of Bishop's Bank thought the bill "a piece of nonsense." "The trouble is that these fellows are selling bad stuff. If there were a Government law providing that everything sold should be up to a certain standard, most of the damage would be done away with."

H. Davis of the Honolulu Meat Company said: "I think the bill will pass. If it does, it will break up the saloons. But I think it will greatly increase illicit liquor selling. Every little house along the road to Waikeiki and out Fall way would sell liquor, and every Chinese soda water joint in town would have booze."

"And if the natives could go into the dispensary and get liquor cheaper just by signing their names, they would buy more of it than they do. It doesn't make any difference to them whether they sign their names or not."

"I think there would be some way to get around the provision about drinking it on the premises. There would be places next door where you could take it and drink it, so that the social side of drinking would still remain."

FRIEND TO FRIEND.

It is not so much what the newspapers say as what neighbor says to neighbor, or friend to friend, that has brought Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy into such general use. It is as natural for people to express their gratitude after using this remedy as it is for water to flow down hill. It is the one remedy that can always be depended upon, whether a baby be sick with cholera infantum or a man with cholera morbus. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. Have you a bottle of it in your home? For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

The best cough drops are drops of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

The next time you take cold, dose yourself with a lot of home remedies and dilly-dally along until your cough is deep-seated and you are threatened with pneumonia or consumption. That's the one way to be sure.

Here's another way: Take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

at bedtime and be all right the next morning. Isn't this the better way? Then continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days until your throat and lungs have completely healed and all danger of future trouble is past.

Another grand thing about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is that it cures hard coughs, the hardest kind of old coughs, even after all other remedies have failed.

Put up in large and small bottles. When it hurts your lungs to cough, then apply one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters directly over the painful lung. It will quiet the pain, remove all congestion, and greatly strengthen.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in
Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled
and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS stand for you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
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Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,
LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agents.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Williams of Madgeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the Original and Only Genuine Goughs, Colic, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN of EVERY KIND, cures a cold, relieves BRONCHITIS, COLIC, ASTHMA, and IRRITABLE BOWELS, and is the most powerful and reliable remedy for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it is a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbons, Army Medical Staff, Colombia, states: "Two doses completely cured my Diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PAIN-RELIEVER in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Relieves acute short attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne has on its label the name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, and in bottles, 1s. 1/6, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,
J. T. DAVENPORT,
23 Great Russell St., London, W. O.

The twelve sailors and firemen of the British tramp steamer Campdown, who mutinied on March 4, when the vessel went on the shoals of Cape Lookout, off North Carolina, and who were arrested in New York, were discharged by United States Commissioner Shields. The men were shipped under British papers.

Sir Edwin Arnold has been obliged to relinquish much of his active literary work owing to blindness. In a letter to a friend he says: "My condition would be a sad one without patience and resignation. I never despair, and go on with my work, thanking heaven for my unimpaired mental powers."

The British and Russians are disputing over the limits of railway property in the Russian Amur region, and the guards of the two nations are in close proximity to each other. The British have been strongly re-enforced, and trouble is imminent unless the Russians retire.

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Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market prices. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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F. C. Jones Vice-President
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F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier

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J. F. BROWN INQUIRY ON

(Continued from Page 1.)

vide for the incorporation of persons to gether, and then states what must be the purposes of such incorporation which the Legislature may authorize, giving a long list, including bodies corporate, for manufacturing and other pursuits, savings banks, cemeteries, railroads, corporations for operating irrigation ditches, colonization and improvement of land and benevolent and other associations. Then comes a provision, "Provided, That no corporation, domestic or foreign, shall acquire and hold real estate in Hawaii in excess of 1,000 acres; and all real estate acquired or held by such corporations or associations contrary hereto shall be forfeited and escheat to the United States, but existing vested rights in real estate shall not be impaired."

In regard to that section, it was so short that it was a matter of doubt whether "acquire and hold" real estate included leases or not, or simply referred to fee simple titles. It was a matter of considerable importance for the sugar planters are cultivating large amounts of land leased from the Government. Some have considerable in fee simple, but others are leasing land, as much as 7,000 acres, which is the largest amount leased.

If this section was intended to cover leases, as soon as these leases terminate this Government will be disqualified to extend the leases or renew them. The result would be that the plantations would become destroyed. It was in regard to this also that we wished for some information as to what it meant. "Mr. Gilliland: They have done nothing in the way of law at all to give you help?"

The Governor—In Congress? Mr. Gilliland—Yes. The Governor—No; they have not done anything. After Mr. Brown was on his way, almost as soon as he had left the City, I had a letter from Secretary Hitchcock enclosing a letter from Mr. Vandeventer, Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department, which took the opposite of Mr. Baird's contention.

When United States Attorney Baird made this point, I sent a letter to Mr. Hitchcock, the Secretary of the Interior, and this was in reply thereto. Mr. Baird had forwarded his opinion to the Attorney General, and Mr. Vandeventer said there was nothing in the contention. Upon receipt of the letter the question was important, that the Secretary of the Interior object of Mr. Brown's trip was disposed of before he got there.

Immediately upon Mr. Brown's arrival in Washington he wrote the following letters, which I received January 16th:

"The Raleigh,"

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1901.

Sanford B. Dole, Esq., Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: I beg to notify you of my arrival in Washington yesterday (New Year's Day). I presented your letter to the Secretary of the Interior this morning, expressing my desire to furnish any information in my power relating to Hawaiian land matters, as occasion might arise.

The Secretary assumes that I would co-operate with our Delegate in any such matters, and I shall at an early date see Mr. Wilcox with a view to learning if possible what changes or legislation he may be seeking in that direction.

Desiring to know the present status as to our land matters, I waited upon Mr. Vandeventer, Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department, and was gratified to know (what you are already informed of) that final approval had been given to the transactions July 7, 1898, to September 30, 1898, and that Mr. Vandeventer's opinion on the points raised by Mr. Baird in Honolulu had been given entirely in support of our contention.

It is not possible at this time to express any opinion as to what may come out of the matter, but it will certainly be a crowded one with local matter for consideration of our small matters.

I met Mr. Haywood today and understood from him that he had already sent agreeable news relative to the "Kahn" bill regarding leases.

With the compliments of the season, I remain, yours respectfully,

J. F. BROWN.

Honolulu, Jan. 16, 1901.

Mr. J. F. Brown, The Raleigh, Washington, D. C.

Sir: Your letter of January 2 has been received.

The settlement of the contention raised by Mr. Baird relieves the situation as to part of the grounds on which I deemed it important that you should visit Washington.

The point remaining relates to the provision in section 53 of the Organic Act, "that no corporation, domestic or foreign, shall acquire and hold real estate in Hawaii in excess of 1,000 acres," with the penalty of escheat for such excess.

There is a feeling of uncertainty here as to the meaning and application of this provision; for instance, do the words, "acquire and hold" mean title in fee or do they include interests as well? This is the most important question, as the latter construction would result in the rapid reduction of the areas of land occupied by various, perhaps the majority, of the sugar plantations, to the serious prejudice, and in some cases resulting in the total failure, of such enterprises.

It seems important to obtain an authoritative construction of the provision on this point, and if the result is that corporations may not hold more than 1,000 acres of land either in fee or under lease, relief should be afforded by Congress.

The policy of raising these issues at present can best be decided by those in touch with Congressional work. If you should conclude that it is inadvisable to do anything in this matter at this session and no other public business relating to Hawaiian land matters requires your attention, I would advise your immediate return.

I think it would be well before leaving Washington for you to talk with Mr. Hermann of the Public Land Bureau on the subject of the Hawaiian Public Lands, and ascertain as far as you may be able, his views and plans in relation thereto. Very respectfully,

SANFORD B. DOLE.

The Governor—A further letter from Mr. Brown, dated January 13, was received, which reads:

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13, 1901.

Sanford B. Dole, Esq., Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: Since my first letter, written shortly after my arrival here, a bill of which I think you have been informed, has been introduced in the Senate by Hansbrough of Dakota to extend the United States land laws to Hawaii. It has been referred to Committee on Pa-

cific Islands and Porto Rico, but no hearing has yet been had on the same. I think the chance of its passage is slight, as the session is pretty well advanced and the pressure of other work will probably make it so. However, I have had some indications since that the matter would not be pressed. Whatever the disposition of the introducer of the bill, however, I have, as far as possible, urged on such members as I have met the inadvisability of radical changes, without study of the conditions by some competent and disinterested person on the ground, and this view seems to commend itself. I have had an interview of some length with Commissioner, Herman of the general land office, pointing out to him some of our peculiar situations and difficulties. I have never thought that he specially favored our land system, but I do not think that he would approve haphazard change.

Senator Clark, Mr. Mondell, Cushman and others oppose any radical change at this time. It is, however, true that there is feeling even with some of our friends that there is some kind of unfairness in our system, although I have not been able to discuss the matter with them in such a way as to find out where the unfairness comes in. They no doubt get their impressions from misrepresentations from Hawaii. It has not up to this time seemed to me in the smallest degree likely that any amendment to existing law would be made, and any attempt on our part to get such amendments at this time I believe very unwise. I believe no action is about the best action at this time, and shall act on that idea.

I called recently at the Forest Department of the Agricultural Bureau in hopes of meeting Mr. Pinchop, and learning of his views on our problems. Mr. Pinchop, however, was not in, but his assistant, who took much interest in the matter, promised to arrange some date for an interview. I found that no one had yet started for Hawaii, and it seemed rather uncertain when he would do so. I shall, as far as possible, show you, need of such assistance.

Sensors Gullion and Pitt are not in Washington, both being engaged in the Senatorial contest in Illinois. Mr. Gullion will probably be elected, and I shall no doubt meet him later. Hoping that I shall have no occasion to forward any news detrimental to Hawaii, I remain, very respectfully,

J. F. BROWN.

The Governor—That is the whole correspondence.

Mr. Gilliland—Mr. Baird raised the question here, and that is why you felt compelled to send Mr. Brown to Washington?

The Governor—He was to furnish information so that an investigation would be made, and also furnish direct information to the Department.

Mr. Makinani—We were also to find out whether Mr. Brown was doing paid during his absence.

The Governor—Yes; he was drawing his salary, as he was doing Government work.

Mr. Makinani—Were his expenses paid by the Government?

The Governor—Yes; out of incidentals. I believe.

Mr. Gilliland—I suppose it was the same as if he had only gone to Hilo. His expenses would be paid and he would receive his salary if he went on business connected with his department.

I am very glad to have your views.

The Governor—It saves time, sometimes, and sometimes uncertainty.

Mr. Gilliland—And hard feelings, too.

The Governor—We have nothing whatever to conceal which the Legislature should hear. The matter of the correspondence of the United States with the Government of Hawaii, which I was asked to furnish, brought up some matters which made me think it was not proper to grant that. The correspondence belongs to the United States. It is for should be given out to the public. There are some names mentioned and some information given that it might be discourteous to disclose, however, if there is any part of it desired, I should use my discretion as to the advisability of making public such information.

Perhaps some of the other members of the committee have some views to express. I shall be glad to furnish you with all the information within my power.

Mr. Gilliland—I think that is all. We are glad to have met you, and thank you for the information you have given us. The conference ended here.

Signor Matteucci, who has been studying Vesuvius for many years, recently made a report on the activity of the volcano. From July, 1898, it kept constantly active for more than four years, the flow of lava ceasing September 1, 1899. The depth of the crater was then over 200 feet. Last April the lava rose to within 20 feet of the top, when a series of explosions within the crater began. Some blocks of lava were projected 1,800 feet perpendicularly into the air. One block weighed thirty tons and Signor Matteucci estimates that it took 60,000 horsepower to eject it; 500,000 cubic yards of lava and ash were belched forth in April and May. The crater is thirty feet higher than before, the Vesuvius rises now 4,300 feet above sea level.

Queen Victoria's death will bring about changes in 1,300 postage stamps, issued by sixty-four States and colonies that are ruled by Great Britain.

SESSION OF THE HOUSE

Yesterday's Record Of the Lower Branch.

YESTERDAY being petition day, the House did a big lot of routine business. A little party, friction developed in the morning session over a resolution introduced by Robertson instructing the clerk to post on the bulletin board a schedule showing what had become of the House bills that had been sent to the Senate. After considerable discussion the resolution was adopted, however, by a safe majority. Robertson declared that if the Senate was going to bury all the bills that came from the House without even asking the introducer to appear before them and explain what their purpose was, it was useless for members to sit up nights preparing bills and working with the committee. In the afternoon, however, there was plenty of fun, first over the Senate concurrent resolution No. 2, which provided that March 20 the House and Senate were to sit in joint session and "elect" the eight Senators who, under the Organic Act, were to hold over for four years. Cynical quotations from the Organic and other Acts were made, and after several motions had been voted down, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 18 to 12, which was changed by Mr. Gullion, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, to the ruling of the Vice President, Mr. Beckley, that those who declined to vote would be quipped in the affirmative. Except for Kumahe, the eighteen were independents, and except for Kakanaka, the nine who opposed it were all Republicans.

The second tilt was on the passage of Robertson's bill for the adoption of the Grand Jury system, which has been held up for one reason or another for several weeks, but which succeeded in getting through finally with a good majority, 19 to 7, the nineteen being all independents and two being absent. During the debate on this bill the argument was advanced that inasmuch as the law had stood for twenty-five years as it was, there was no need of changing it to conform to the practice of courts abroad, which statement was promptly picked up by Robertson with the remark that it was not the practice of foreign countries that was under discussion but the provisions of the United States Constitution which completely knocked out the old method of finding indictments by a Judge on the presentment of the Attorney General. Mossman thought it was going to increase the expenses to poor litigants, but Makaleka came to the rescue with the statement that the old law was not changed in the slightest, except as required by the Constitution, and thought it better to have indictments presented by a Grand Jury rather than by the former method. An attempt was made to lay the bill over until today in order to caucus on it, but the Independents were not agreed on that point, and Premier's motion to that effect was lost. What the Senate will do with the bill remains to be seen. They have turned down the three Judges for the First Circuit bill by Robertson, without even passing it one reading, and have buried one or two other bills by the same Representative. That was the purpose of Robertson's morning resolution relating to posting a list of the bills sent to the Senate.

Senator Crabbe's bill for preventing the fraudulent carrying of the Grand Arms but was reported back for the printer and placed in the list of bills on second reading.

Notice was received from the Senate, the passage of three bills by that body: Senate bill No. 1, relating to forest roads, and Senate bill No. 2, relating to the abolition of capital sentence, meat. The House, however, did not seem to care much more about Senate bills than the Senate seems to care for House bills, and they were not even read by the House.

Seven petitions were introduced, three on the same subject, the extension of the Hawaiian Tramways Company lines, to Honolulu at one end and to Paia at the other, with a branch up Paia valley. Mahoe secured two on this list: One signed by 30 residents of Paia, and one signed by 20 residents of Paia, and one signed by 10 residents of Honolulu. Aylett had one signed by 27 residents of Honolulu, and Pouki one signed by Kaimuki people.

A petition relating to breakwaters at Hamoa and Hana, Dickey said, ought to be referred to Delegate Wilcox.

There was a lot of reports from standing committees, but the main feature was the report of the result of the conference with the Governor on the subject of Land Commissioner Brown. The report, which appears elsewhere in these columns, was sent to the printer and tabulated.

Three bills came back from committee: Mahoe's gambling bill, Hilo's Sunday law and Emmelhut's bill for improving the streets of the City. The Sunday bill was referred to the Sunday Committee, of which Mr. Aylett is chairman, and the others will come up in regular course, at which time the reports will be considered. An appropriation of \$5,000 for South Kona was recommended by the Committee on Public Lands and the report went over to come up with the appropriation bill. Haasheo's dog tax bill came up again in the form of a minority report of the Judiciary Committee recommending that the bill go to the Special Taxation Committee. Majority and minority reports went over to come up with the bill.

Some warm argument resulted on the report of the Public Lands Committee, recommending that the Kumahe resolution asking for improvements in the Kawa streets be tabled. One member of the Public Lands Committee moved that the matter go to the Judiciary Committee to frame a bill and another member of the committee seconded the motion. Robertson and Emmelhut served notice on the House that they were not to be expected to draw all the bills of the House that the Judiciary Committee had trouble of its own, but the House turned the matter over to them just the same.

A joint communication from the Superintendent of Public Works was brought in relating to the sewer contracts of Honolulu, upon which Mr. Beckley had been deposed of setting information. It was ordered printed, as the House had not

time to hear it read. Dickey suggested it would cost \$20 for the job, but to the printer it went, nevertheless.

Mr. Ewald's spring a nice little resolution asking for the modern sum of \$200,000 for improving the roads in Hilo, but the House wanted to think about it first, and laid it on the table. It will show itself again when the appropriation bill comes up.

Two new bills were brought in, No. 70, by Kaniho, to permit the use of Hawaiian and English languages in Circuit Courts, and No. 71, by Makaleka, relating to gambling. They passed their first reading and went to the printer.

Notice of four new bills was given, one by Kelli to amend certain sections of the Civil Laws (387), and three by Robertson, amending the Audit Act, and certain session laws.

A large batch of resolutions went through the hopper, most of them being referred to the appropriation bill, among them a request by Aylett for mandating Honolulu streets; \$15,000 by Paole for roads, etc., over the Fall (Koolau and Waianae); \$300 per month for the Kapilani Maternity Home, by Kumahe; and some money for court houses, etc., in Hawaii.

Mr. Monarrat wants to know what the High Sheriff and Sheriff Andrews of Hawaii and some other Hawaii gentlemen have been writing about for the past few months, and the House ordered the clerk to send the request for the information to the Attorney General.

Speaker Atkins was sick and left immediately after roll call. Makaleka presided during the morning session and Vice Speaker Beckley came back to take up the gavel in the afternoon.

DICKEY'S INCOME TAX MEASURE

Editor Hamakua, March 22, 1901.

Editor—Advertiser—I have noticed Dickey's bill for a two-per cent income tax upon all incomes above \$1,000, and I consider it the worst measure that has ever come before the Legislature. Does not Mr. Dickey know that this bill will strike the mechanics and the poorer class of the white people with the greatest force? Does he not know that it takes every dollar of this \$1,000 to keep a white family in food and clothing, and they are barely left in a decent manner? Is he so eager to cut away every thought of ambition of the working class, and to spread in its place squalid poverty, misery, and crime? Is Mr. Dickey eager to pose as the evil genius of this present Legislature—as a man devoid of a true knowledge of the true ends of legislation?

Is Mr. Dickey ambitious to go down in history as a man devoid of sympathy to that great class who more than any other bears the burden and heat of the day; and to whom the nation looks, more than to any other class, when in their dire necessity? Does not Mr. Dickey know that the true end of legislation is to produce equality among its people, and not to make laws which will gorge the rich and impoverish the poor? We are of the opinion that no such law is necessary. \$2,000 is even too low, to say nothing of \$1,000. I remain, yours truly,

MECHANIC.

M'KENZIE SAYS HILO WILL COME

G. S. McKenzie, the horseman, will return to Hilo by the next boat. He says he will bring Socialists down if there is three or four racing here in June. The horse race is in good shape and has probably won another race at the Coast, says this.

McKenzie says that Cartelene is not worth \$10,000 for racing purposes in a big field of horses. When she started at Oakland 20-1 was laid against her. He is looking good and will face her this Saturday night. McKenzie has one direct out of Hilo, and he won't race. Of McKenzie's record, memory, nothing is known, but she is supposed to be racing under a new name.

Bob Burns will be here with several horses about the middle of April. Several owners now racing at the Coast, are, it is said, willing to ship down here to see if they can get any idea of what the race and games will be.

McKenzie, who is now manager of the Hilo track, says that he will enter a horse in every race here next June, provided the local owners will agree to ship to Hilo for the July meeting.

Virge A is being shipped on the road and is looking well. A match with Watanabe is likely to be a close future. A good market for horses is reported on Maui at good prices.

The Maui News of recent date has the following horse news: John Kerr's two stallions, one Nutwood and the other an Electroneer, are both in fine fettle. Mr. Kerr is now handling his Nutwood for speed; and he goes like a ghost. Mr. Kerr, his Electroneer, sold, aired by Charles S. and by Albert W. by Electroneer, is a pacer, and beyond doubt the fastest pacer on the islands. He has not yet been scientifically handled, but if he were taken to the Coast and put in the hands of an able trainer he would win a big hand money.

Jack Dow, head tina at Kihl, has lost his fine Crole colt out of his choice Australian mare. This is a serious loss, as competent judges pronounced the colt to be a coming wonder.

The Oahu Polo Club will meet tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at Bishop and Company's tea room, on Bethel street. Details will be settled for an inter-member tournament, which will serve as a try-out for the match against the Maui Club, which will probably be played in the latter part of April.

Several of the Kamehameha track team practiced at the Kapilani Park track yesterday. The hurdles received special attention.

Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communication with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at no cost, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific ocean, and the latest information regarding the danger to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized in correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALVERT,

Lieut.-Comdr., U. S. N., in Charge.

The Kihau does not sail today for Hilo. Her departure has been postponed until tomorrow at 10 a. m.

RETIREMENT OF COINAGE

The Advertiser acknowledges the receipt from Senator Bird of California of the following report of Mr. Knox, from the Committee on Territories, on the retiring of Hawaiian coinage and currency:

The Committee on the Territories report favorably, with amendments, the bill (S. 322) relating to the retirement of Hawaiian coinage and currency, and in support of such report quote from the report of the Hawaiian commission relative to Hawaiian currency:

THE HAWAIIAN CURRENCY.

The gold coins of the United States are the only unlimited legal tender. (Civil Laws, sec. 663.)

Hawaiian silver coins are legal tender for amounts not exceeding \$10. United States dimes and half dimes are also legal tender in limited amounts. (Civil Laws, secs 668 and 667.)

Coinage—During the years 1884, 1885 and 1886 the following Hawaiian coins were put in circulation, having theretofore been coined at the United States mint in San Francisco (Biennial Report Minister of Finance, 1890, p. 7):

Dollars	500,000
Half	300,000
Quarters	125,000
Dimes	25,000

This is the only Hawaiian coinage ever executed.

Paper Currency.—By Session Laws, 1895, Act 19 (Civil Laws, sec. 672-676), the Minister of Finance was authorized to issue gold and silver certificates of deposit upon existing silver coins of the respective coins for the payment of such certificates. The Act also provided for the retirement of all outstanding certificates of deposit.

Under this authority certificates of deposit have been issued to the amount of \$775,000, for the redemption of which silver coin is now held in the treasury. These certificates have been issued in the following denominations:

5 dollars	112,500
10 dollars	55,000
20 dollars	50,000
30 dollars	75,000
100 dollars	100,000

There remains outstanding of old issues of silver certificates made under former laws a total amount of \$35,500. No record remains in the office of the Finance Department showing the denominations of these certificates, but silver coins are on deposit in the Treasury for their redemption.

Although authorized by the Act above cited, no gold certificates have been issued. The Hawaiian currency consists therefore of silver coins amounting to \$1,000,000, of which \$112,500 is in circulation in the form of silver certificates.

Hawaiian currency in the Treasury at this date (August 23, 1898), exclusive of silver held for redemption of certificates, is approximately \$50,500.

By the statute authorizing coinage of silver (Session Laws, 1890, chap. 7, and Session Laws, 1892, chap. 8) all coins were required to be made of the same weight and fineness as the United States coins of the same value.

S. M. CULLOM.

Sir: In the year 1893, by Act of the Legislature of the Hawaiian Government, the sum of \$1,000,000 was authorized to be issued in Hawaiian silver currency. This amount was coined by the United States mint of the same weight and fineness as the corresponding amount in United States silver currency. The denominations were:

1-dollar pieces	500,000
50-cent pieces	200,000
25-cent pieces	125,000
Dimes	25,000
Total	1,000,000

Of this amount the dime has practically gone out of circulation. Of the entire amount a fair estimate would be that \$50,000 (including the dimes) have gone out of circulation and disappeared. There remains, therefore, the sum of \$950,000, approximately, in Hawaiian silver currency (that are legal tender under the present laws and institutions of this country) to the amount of \$5 in any one payment.

This currency, however, is of little value to the remaining portions of the United States as its pure silver bears to the place, based on the current value of silver for the day.

While your honorable body is considering the subject of the obligations of this Government, I desire to call your attention to the subject of its withdrawal from circulation and substitution by a coin that would be legal tender in all parts of the United States.

Owing to the nature of the population of this country, silver will always be used here to a greater or less extent, and I desire to press upon your attention the necessity of considering this important subject while the Hawaiian commission is in session.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

S. M. DAMON,

Minister of Finance.

HON. SANFORD B. DOLE,

Of the Hawaiian Commission.

The committee of the Senate referred the bill after it was introduced, to the Secretary of the Treasury with the request that he examine the same and give the committee the benefit of his opinion with respect thereto. In response, in compliance with the Hawaiian commission is in session.

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S. M. DAMON,

Minister of Finance.

William B. Haywood, late internal revenue collector for the Territory of Hawaii:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1901. Sir: I have the honor to invite your attention to a recommendation made by the Secretary of the Treasury on page 19 of his last annual report, that liberty be given the collector of customs for Hawaii to deposit receipts at the Government depository instead of shipping the coin to the subtreasury at San Francisco, as he is now compelled to do by the provisions of section 5153 of the Revised Statutes.

From July 26 to December 7, 1900, the collector of customs at Honolulu paid \$2,027.70 for freight on \$47,522.35 sent from there to San Francisco. These figures are official.

Prior to the designation of a depository at Honolulu I, as collector of internal revenue, was compelled to ship my collections to San Francisco. The transportation companies charge one-half of 1 per cent freight. This was about half of what it cost the Government to collect.

The Secretary makes his recommendation because of the inconvenience and cost to the Government.

The bulk of the Government receipts from the Territory will be collected by the collector of customs, which must by law be deposited in the subtreasury. This will not leave enough Government funds in Honolulu-depository for Federal expenses. Thus a double expense will be incurred by reason of the necessity of shipping currency back to the islands.

It is estimated by one of our leading bankers in Honolulu that \$1,250,000 will be shipped to San Francisco by the collector during the present fiscal year. This will be a great drain on the circulation of a community so isolated as Hawaii.

The Secretary in his report says: "Hawaii is obliged to send all money collected by him on account of duties on imports to the subtreasury at San Francisco, while public moneys required for use in Hawaii may, as a consequence, have to be transmitted by express, or otherwise, to the islands. Thus double expense, increased risk, and unnecessary delay in the public business may be occasioned. There seems to be no good reason why 'customs' receipts of Hawaii and other island points should (not) be exempted from

BISHOP AND HIS CRITICS

 "I do not wish to say anything more," said Bishop Willis yesterday in an interview. "I have plainly stated my attitude; I have nothing more to say and nothing more to do. I am secure in my position and the unpleasant disturbance that has arisen can in no way affect me or my church. The organization at whose head Mr. Usborne is, has naught to do with the Anglican Church; it was founded outside of the church, and under another name. It is not a branch of the Anglican Church in any sense of the word, and it has no recognition as such here or anywhere else—absolutely no recognition."
 "As to the motives of the body under the title of the 'Episcopal Church at Large,' I have little to say. Their actions speak for themselves; there is some personal feeling in the matter, but, perhaps, more ambition. It was thought by the parties who organized that association that with annexation I would be displaced and my position filled by an American Bishop, and from such appointment they hoped to gain favor. It seems to me that their motives are very plain and need no explanation."
 "What will be the ultimate outcome? Why, they will simply have to stop lying, that's all. They will simply have to stop lying. Time will surely settle this disturbance and when it is settled the Anglican Church and its arrangements will be in no manner affected. That is all I have to say. It is simply a matter of time. As to my general position, it is fully stated in the Philadelphia Church Standard of March 2." *****

WHAT is the row about? Oh, it's a new phase of the old story—a row which has lasted since a time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary; a row that has left a Bishop without an acceptable church and a church without an acceptable Bishop; a row which seems likely to last as long as His Lordship of Honolulu, an Anglican shepherd in an American fold, is able to stand up as did Rhodri Dhu before the boulder and declare:

Come one, come all
 This rock shall fly
 From its firm base as
 Soon as I'll

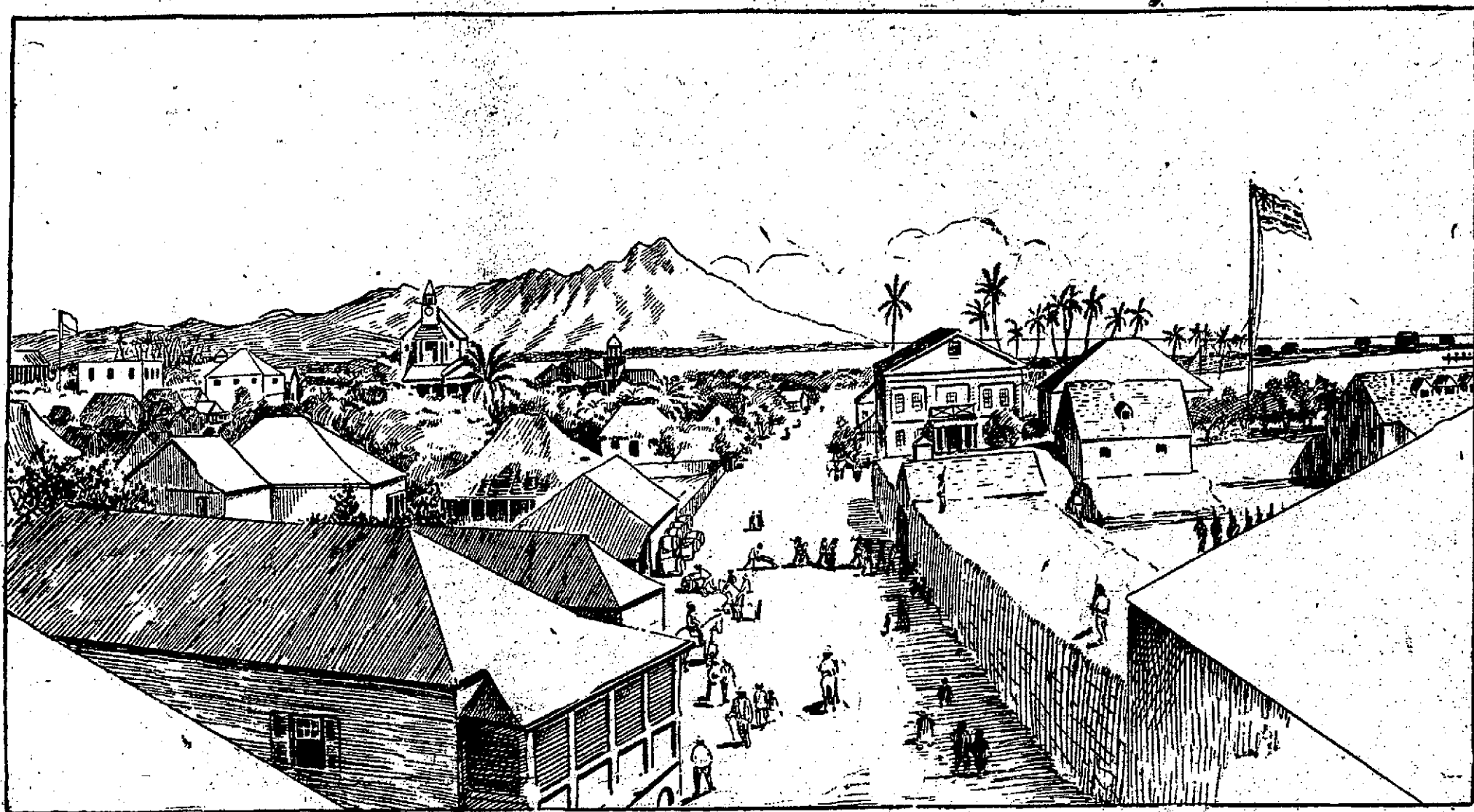
But to particularize. Without going into diocesan affairs generally, it is enough to say that Rev. John Usborne, at the head of an Episcopal congregation in full spiritual fellowship with the Anglican body but at more or less odds with the Bishop of Honolulu, has been holding services at St. Clement's chapel for a considerable period. Mr. Usborne, in the performance of his duties, has won wide esteem. An indefatigable church worker, he has carried on services daily, the chapel being open for morning prayers on week days; and on Sundays he has followed the usual program. Mr. Usborne has also built up a flourishing Sunday school and a guild and helped to conduct the Church Defence and Extension Association. In all respects St. Clement's, as everybody who lives out Makiki and Punahou way knows, has become a force for good in the community. The attendance of church people at its Sunday services is much greater than that which is enjoyed by the Bishop's services at the Cathedral.

His Lordship of Honolulu, however, will not take St. Clement's under his ecclesiastical wing. He was willing to do so when the chapel was organized providing the trustees in charge of the property would convey it to his diocesan ownership; but the trustees, one of whom was Mr. Usborne, refused to do so, fearing complications after the union of the Islands, with the United States had altered, as they presumed it would do, the national relations of the Church in Hawaii. So they made their deeds to the "Episcopal Church at Large," intending to alter them when they found what change in the status of the church would follow Bishop Willis' anticipated withdrawal.

These conveyances were made in 1897. Since that time until the present month, His Lordship of Honolulu had done nothing more than to protest at the "irregularity" of the deeds and withhold the light of his countenance from St. Clement's. But when the present idea of March came he determined to strike a blow. His reasons may be guessed from the fact that the Church Defence and Extension Association, had begun to appear in print, taking a controversial attitude with Bishop Willis over his decision to hold the Bishopric even though it might cut off the Church in Hawaii from the jurisdictional care of the church establishment in England or America. Bishop Willis evidently thought that the best way to take the edge off the criticisms of the St. Clement's people in church journals abroad was to put the critics outside the pale of the church. Hence these impressive circulars, reference to which has already been made in the Advertiser.

To all Members of the Anglican Communion to whom these Presents may come.
 Greeting: Be it known unto you by these presents, that the Reverend John Usborne, formerly of the City of Toronto, admitted to the order of priesthood by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, in the year of our Lord, 1882, and appointed in the year 1897 to the position of dignity and trust in the Anglican Church in Hawaii (the said church being an offshoot of the Church of England planted in the Hawaiian Islands, in full communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and with all the daughter churches of the Church of England throughout the world), has freely, voluntarily, and by his own act separated himself from the Communion of the Anglican Church aforesaid, having made himself the founder of a new sect

THE OLD FORT OF HONOLULU FIFTY YEARS AGO



under the name and style of "The Episcopal Church at Large," according to the tenor of a Deed of Conveyance recorded in the Registry of Conveyances of the Territory of Hawaii, Liber 112, folio 491, dated October 1, 1897, whereby a certain piece of land was conveyed to "Thos. R. Walker, Esq., Tom May, Esq., and Rev. John Usborne, all of said Honolulu, as trustees in trust for the use and benefit of The Episcopal Church at Large." To have and to hold as trustees of the Episcopal Church, their heirs, successors in trust, and assigns forever; and for three years has persistently refused every opportunity offered him of bringing the church built under the trust aforesaid together with himself and his congregation into union with the Anglican Church in Hawaii. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 27th day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and one.

ALFRED WILLIS,
 Bishop of Honolulu.
 I certify that the above declaration was this day duly recorded in the Registry of the Diocese of Honolulu, dated this 4th day of March, 1901.
 EDMUND STILES,
 Registrar.

THE CHURCH DEFENCE AND EXTENSION ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII

To all to whom these presents may come, Greeting: Be it known to you by these presents, that whereas there was published in The Churchman, volume 33, No. 5, dated February 2, 1901, a letter on "The Church at Large," signed "George S. Harris, president, for the Church Defence and Extension Association of Hawaii, Honolulu, H. I., January 2, 1901," intended to make it appear and be believed in the United States that the Rt. Rev. A. C. A. Hall, D.D., Bishop of Vermont, had been misinformed and was generally in error in the statements concerning the Anglican Church in Hawaii published over his signature in a previous issue (that of December 1) of the same journal:

The position and standing of the said Association is as follows:

1. The said Church Defence and Extension Association has no recognition from the Bishop, Synod, or any of the Parochial Clergy of the Diocese of Honolulu.
 2. The said Church Defence and Extension Association was incorporated on March 10, 1898, through the instrumentality of one John Usborne, Clerk, late of Toronto, Canada, who had previously, in 1897, separated himself from the Anglican Church in Hawaii, in which he had been given a position of dignity and trust, and became the founder of a schism holding property under the name and style of "The Episcopal Church at Large," and it was for the Defence and Extension of this schismatic body, and not of the Church, that the so-called Church Defence and Extension Association was brought into existence.

3. Whilst any one reading the preamble of the Charter of Incorporation of the said Association would be led to believe that it was promoted by American Churchmen, it being stated that "It is deemed by the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Hawaiian Islands to be expedient . . . that such an association should be formed." (1) six out of seven of the charter members are British, one only being an American; and (2) there is no such body in existence as "The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Hawaiian Islands."

4. Persons unbaptized and persons who do not hold the faith of the church are eligible for membership in the association, provided they are "adherents or attendants of the church, and accept and agree with the object of the association."

To which four characteristics of the society, calling itself the "Church Defence and Extension Association of Hawaii," nothing more need be added to enable you to determine the value to attach to the communication published in The Churchman, of February 2, 1901.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1901.

ALFRED WILLIS,
 Bishop of Honolulu.
 VICTOR H. KITCATT,
 Vice Dean and Clerical Secretary of the Diocesan Synod.
 EDMUND STILES, Registrar.

Here was a trick worthy of the sharpest barrister of the Inner Temple. Mr. Usborne and his fellow trustees had not the remotest idea of founding a new sect or leading any schism—and His Lordship must have known it. But by naming the "Episcopal Church at Large" as a sort of proxy for what the St. Clement's people began to get a hearing abroad he unlocked his

Episcopal bull and directed its fiery eye towards the group of communicants whom he was pleased to call "a new sect."
 Rev. Mr. Usborne's side of the story appears in the following interview:

WHAT MR. USBORNE SAYS.

"I don't know on what grounds he charges me with having left the church. Unless he is crazy he must know he has no grounds," said Rev. John Usborne yesterday. "I have conducted services in St. Clement's chapel for three years. Everything has been done strictly according to prayer book and in a perfectly lawful way as prescribed by the church. There has been nothing whatever irregular in the services. I deny the Bishop's charges in toto. I deny starting a new sect. St. Clement's is loyal to the church and also to the lawful Episcopal authority of the Bishop. We are loyal to the constitution of the church and to its canons; and the Bishop has been officially notified of that fact by the rector within the last year."

"The Bishop is jealous over everybody who works in the church," continued Mr. Usborne. "He wants to do it all himself. Just as soon as anyone begins to do good work or becomes in any way popular, the Bishop gets cross about it and then fights."

"When the St. Clement's property was bought the Bishop was in England. Annexation was expected at the time and it was thought by the donors to be the part of wisdom to hold the deeds in trust, not for the Anglican Church of Hawaii, which was the church then of the Islands, but in the name of the Episcopal Church at Large, so that, in the event of the American church coming into the Islands, the property might be transferred to it. The Episcopal Church at Large embraces all the other churches—the Anglican church, the American church and the Hawaiian church."

"The chapel was built by the Bishop's commissioner, who holds the power of attorney, and by the rector of the parish. The Bishop was duly notified by four different letters and was fully aware of what was going on, but made no response. On his return he asked that the property be deeded to the board of trustees of the Anglican church; but our church law does not require that property shall be vested in the board. The property had been bought and was held in trust by Messrs. T. May, T. R. Walker and myself, who had given a note for \$3,000 for the balance of the purchase money. We offered to transfer the property to the board of trustees if the Bishop would assume liability and release the note. He wouldn't do it; and as business men we refused to turn over the property until the note was satisfied."

"Then the Bishop began to persecute me. As soon as the chapel was finished he would not receive it. So we didn't open it. A few days after he suspended me and refused to let me officiate in the cathedral and diocese. I accepted that. A fortnight after he wrote to me withdrawing my documents as a rector. That he could not do, having no power."

"I am rector of the diocese, and have as much right to preach anywhere in the diocese as the Bishop has. However, instead of fighting and raising a row in the parish by preaching in the cathedral, I came to St. Clement's and opened services, as I had a perfect right to do. That was three years ago, and I have officiated here ever since."

"This Church Defence and Extension Association, which the Bishop also attacks, was gotten up by some of the principal people in town to encourage harmony and good will among church members, to assist and perfect such church members, whether individually or collectively, and to extend the work of the Church in Hawaii; and with a view of having planted in these Islands a branch of the 'Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America,' as it appears in the charter. The Bishop was eligible to join this, and should have joined it."

"This association offered to pay the expenses and (two months' hotel bills of an American Bishop who should come down here and look into church affairs on the Islands, but it could not be arranged. Bishop Willis did precisely the same

thing as he is doing to me with the Sisters of the St. Andrews' Priory, a branch of an English sisterhood, several years ago. He treated Mr. Gowas then rector; as he is treating me and expelled him from the church. The Sisters were so indignant that they left the congregation of the Bishop and went to the Second congregation. Whereupon the Bishop wrote home to the English sisterhood that this branch had left the church. The English head wrote out, asking these Sisters concerning it, and it was all explained."

"Of course, these letters of Bishop Willis do me no harm here in Honolulu, where everyone is familiar with affairs and knows the Bishop. But he is sending them broadcast all over the United States and England. People will see them over a Bishop's name and will attach importance to them. My friends in England will read them and say, 'What! John Usborne left the church? They will not understand. I don't like to have my name dragged around in this disgraceful way. I want to avoid publicity.'"

This card from the Church Defence and Extension Association appears in the Star:

Editor Star: In your paper of yesterday you publish two letters over the signature of the Bishop of Honolulu, in one of which the reputation of this association is criticized.

Permit me to say that we consider these imputations beneath our notice and altogether unworthy of consideration.

GEO. B. HARRIS,
 President of the Church Defence and Extension Association of Hawaii.
 Honolulu, March 21.

GENERAL POSITION OF BISHOP.

Following is the article from the Philadelphia Church Standard which, Bishop Willis says, determines the validity of his present attitude:

THE SEE OF HONOLULU.

The present and future status of the See of Honolulu will necessarily occupy the attention of the General Convention in October next. There is some danger that subordinate details of this perplexing matter may be made the subject of debate, to the comparative neglect of the more important principles of catholic and constitutional law which are involved in the case. It is hardly possible that a debate on this subject should be avoided. In deed, it has already been begun. The S. P. G. has withdrawn the appropriation on which the See of Honolulu has mainly depended for support, and in October last, the Venerable Society published a memorandum on last subject. The Bishop of Honolulu has issued a pamphlet in which he criticizes the action of the Society, declaring it to be without precedent. In the course of his argument, Bishop Willis refers to two letters contained in the memorandum, one from the secretary to the Bishop of New York, and another from the Bishop to the secretary, on which Bishop Willis observes:

"It is proposed on one side of the Atlantic, and accepted on the other, that, without any regard to the fact that Honolulu has been for thirty-eight years the seat of a Bishop of the Anglican communion, and that the See is not vacant, the islands which constitute the Diocese of Honolulu should either be placed under the charge of the Bishop of California, or be assigned to a neighboring bishop, the nearest neighboring bishop being over 2,000 miles away."

Bishop Willis makes the following further statement:

"Bishop Willis offered to retire, if the American Church, on relieving the S. P. G. of its financial responsibilities, desired to consecrate a new occupant for the See. But when, in reply to this offer, the Bishop of Albany asks that all words relating to the consecration of a successor be omitted from this offer, the situation was entirely changed. That the American bishops did not feel bound to perpetuate the See was surprise as painful as it was unexpected. For a bishop to engage to retire from the See with the knowledge that there will be no successor designated to whose hands he can commit his pastoral staff would be a betrayal of the sacred interests entrusted to him. Yet this is the course the Bishop of New York desires his brother in the Episcopate to take. He denies him the right to ask for the appointment of a successor. To do this is to make terms with the American church, and he has no right to take any such position."

Willis withdraws, but he says nothing of making up for the grants to the English, American and Chinese clergy, from whom the S. P. G. has withdrawn \$400,000. The mission, therefore, goes to pieces, and a bishop 2,000 miles away will supervise the ruins. There is no property of the Church of England in the Islands to be transferred; it is held by the corporation of the Anglican Church in Hawaii. That which does or did belong to the Church of England is the metropolitan authority of the Church of England over the See of Honolulu. For this authority pass ipso facto in annexation, or was a formal cession required? It would appear to be a plain duty of the Standing Committee of the S. P. G., as the accredited organ of the Episcopate, to ascertain whether or no the Archbishop of Canterbury has ceded his metropolitan authority over the See of Honolulu, and to notify the Bishop of Honolulu accordingly."

From this brief abstract of the somewhat voluminous printed and written debate which has already taken place, it will be seen that this subject can hardly be ignored in the coming General Convention. Nor ought it to be. Matters of such serious importance ought not to be settled in a corner, nor by any private or personal authority. They ought to be done openly, and with such manifest conformity to constitutional catholic law that no bad precedents may be established for the future misdeeds of the Church. And we are confident that all parties who have hitherto dealt provisionally with this matter would desire it to be finally settled in that way, and in that way only.

The answer, as we have already said, is that matters of merely local and temporary significance may be allowed to obscure greater matters of fundamental importance. We desire, then, to submit to the consideration of our readers and the Church the following as the fundamental points to be determined:

In the founding of the See of Honolulu, there were only two parties, the Church of England, represented by, and acting through, its chief Metropolitan, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of Honolulu. Afterwards, as the work of the Church increased and the See itself became a more and more visible entity, that See acquired certain corporate ecclesiastical rights which no external power has any right to take away. Thus, before the Islands of the United States, there were really three parties in interest: the Church of England, represented by the Metropolitan; the Bishop of Honolulu; and the See of Honolulu.

What was the effect of the acquisition of the Sandwich Islands by the United States? Did that change of civil jurisdiction ipso facto oust the Archbishop of Canterbury from his metropolitan authority in those Islands? Did it ipso facto transfer the ecclesiastical allegiance of Bishop Willis from the Church of England to the Church in the United States? Did it ipso facto subject the See of Honolulu to the jurisdiction of the American Church? We submit that each and every one of these three questions may be answered in the negative. It may be true, and it doubtless is true, that when the territory in which a See is situated is permanently attached to a different national jurisdiction from that under which it has previously existed, the ecclesiastical jurisdiction ought to follow the civil. But changes of ecclesiastical allegiance are not effected ipso facto by changes of temporal sovereignty which, as history shows, may be caused by cruel wrong or causeless rebellion as often as by just and peaceful acquisition. In any such change, there will always be rights of various kinds to be respected; and in this case these rights are of a three-fold character.

1. It is needless to argue that the metropolitan authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury ought in some way to be renounced; for, until it is in some way withdrawn, the Bishop, and his See along with him, will continue to be bound by their settled ecclesiastical allegiance.

be kept out of the field of public discussion.

1. With the Archbishop of Canterbury there is no difficulty whatsoever to be apprehended. The universal veneration of all American Churchmen for the Primates of all England—and, we will add, for the present Primate, Dr. Temple—is too deep and sincere to permit any lack of the reverent observance which is due to him from a daughter Church of the Church of England; and Mr. Temple is too straightforwardly practical and just a man to allow any question of punctilio to interfere with the wise accomplishment of a transfer of jurisdiction which he knows to be inevitable. We should say, therefore, that the whole matter of the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury to relinquish his metropolitan jurisdiction over the See of Honolulu might safely be left to be settled between him and the Presiding Bishop of the Church in the United States. If the Archbishop should think it needful to make any conditions preliminary to his surrender of jurisdiction, they could thus be conveyed to the American Episcopate in next October and quietly settled in the House of Bishops before being announced to the House of Deputies.

2. In like manner, Bishop Willis ought frankly to make known whatever claims he may deem it right to insist upon as conditions of his submitting to the jurisdiction of the American Church, or resigning his episcopal jurisdiction over Honolulu. In the interest of his See it would be wise to make his claims as moderate as possible; but even if they should seem to be unreasonable, we must strenuously maintain that no power on earth, whether civil or ecclesiastical, has the right to compel him to abandon his See or to submit to a new jurisdiction otherwise than of his own accord.

3. We have no sufficient knowledge of the organization of the See of Honolulu to enable us to judge whether there is any way in which it could directly represent a single element of personality, as the authorities of the Church in the United States; but if there is an organization competent to the performance of such a duty, we conceive that justice would require that the Church in the United States should give due consideration to the claims of the See so represented.

We have thus endeavored clearly and plainly and without the admission of any single element of personality, to state the rights which the Church in the United States must scrupulously respect in taking over the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the See of Honolulu. But there is another side of the matter which requires to be equally well understood, and which we shall endeavor to state with equal clearness, plainness and impartiality.

While the permanent change of temporal sovereignty over the Sandwich Islands ought to be followed by a transfer of the ecclesiastical allegiance of the Anglican Church there to the Church in the United States, that transfer has not resulted ipso facto upon the acquisition of the Islands by this country, with due regard to the rights of all concerned. But one of the parties now chiefly concerned in this matter is the American Church, and the American Church, on its part, is entitled to determine the conditions on which it will receive and provide for the future maintenance of the Church in Honolulu. The fact that the Church in Honolulu does not ipso facto lay the American Church under any obligation to take up that burden. A mere declaration by the Archbishop of Canterbury of his readiness to abandon his metropolitan jurisdiction over the See of Honolulu would not, ipso facto, require the American Church to assume that jurisdiction. There still remain the two important entities of the Bishop and the See; and while the Church in the United States has no power, no right, and, we believe, no disposition, to disregard any existing right, either of Bishop or of the See, it is not less clear that the Church in the United States has a perfect right to decline to assume the responsibilities of jurisdiction, until any and all conditions which it may deem to be necessary to the permanent well-being of the Church in Honolulu shall have been complied with.

If any of these conditions are of a personal character, they ought by all means to be settled privately or behind the closed doors of the House of Bishops. We sincerely trust that any correspondence or negotiations that may be necessary to the quiet settlement of this important matter may be conducted privately, and that the case may be made up on its merits before the General Convention meets, without further warfare in pamphlets and the public press.

Means Hotel at night has the appearance of a fashionable watering place, as such it is to Honolulu. It is a Tuxedo and delectable hostelry, and presents a pleasing spectacle of ease, wealth and ennui.

JOINS TOWN AND OCEAN

The Hilo Herald says: After many annoying delays Hilo is to have connection with deep water by means of the Hilo Railway and a long wharf to be built from the Reid pier, and extending nearly six hundred feet out into the bay. With this the vessel of average dimensions entering the harbor will be able to load and discharge cargo without the expense of lighterage, except to a limited extent.

L. A. Thurston, vice president of the Hilo Railway Company, has been in town for two weeks past getting matters into shape for the extension of the railway to Waiānue street, and so far the result is highly satisfactory. Ten days ago the engineer corps of the company was ordered from Oloa to Hilo to run the line, and this has been finished. In the meantime Mr. Thurston has been securing the right of way from the few individual owners of land along the proposed route.

"It was the wish of the company a year and a half ago to build a wharf in Hilo," said Mr. Thurston yesterday, "but for some reason or other, probably because the government of the islands was in a state of transition, the executive did not consider it advisable. Now that the territorial government controls the island, and the water market, and the waters in the bay are under the control of the federal authorities, the company will submit plans to the officials at Honolulu, and if their sanction is obtained they will forward them to Washington for approval and permission to build the wharf. As it is to be built entirely without government assistance the company does not anticipate any objection from either quarter."

It was believed when the Hilo Railway was started that the Waialae station and depot would be sufficient, but experience has demonstrated that it is too far from the business center, both in the interests of the railroad and the public. The plans have been submitted to leading citizens and approved by them, and such a recommendation to the territorial and federal authorities to approve the proposed extension and wharf.

The plan embraces a line from the present terminus at Waialae to the town side of the Waialuku river. The railroad will cross the river at Waialae just where the track ends, and on this side the rails will cross the beach road about three hundred feet west of the old bridge, and continue along the beach on the makai side of Hackfeld's lumber yard to the proposed terminus. The line will approach quite close to the lumber yard of the Hilo Mercantile Company, and in order to accommodate these extensive shippers sidings for their special use will be built. Commencing where the line first strikes the beach another line will begin and extend along the water front, on the Waialae side of the bay, to the Kilauea wharf. At the point where cement abutments are located, and known as Reid's pier, near the Kilauea wharf, it is proposed that a wharf be constructed to deep water, extending out into the bay six hundred feet or more to a point where the minimum depth of water is twenty-four feet. This will enable most of the vessels coming into port to dock. Of course, it does not include the largest vessels, or any vessels drawing more than twenty-four feet. It is possible that some of the California vessels will have to lighten a portion of the cargo, but it will not be enough to make any material difference.

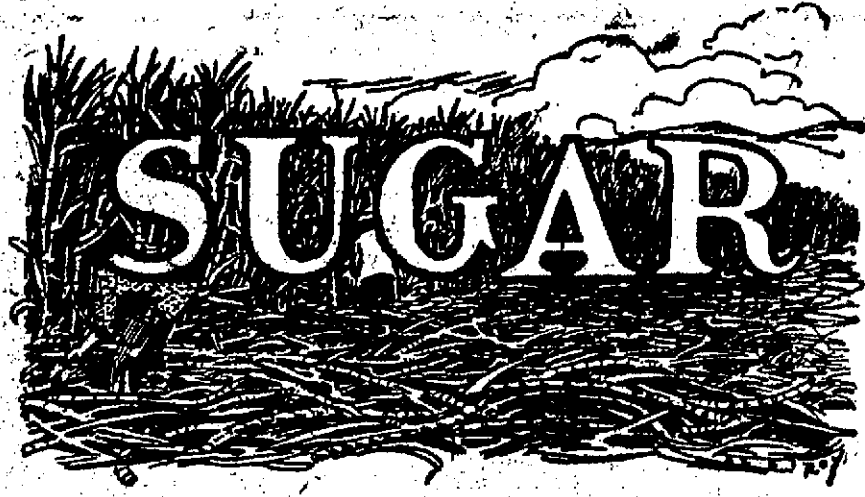
It would not be better to build out to where sufficient water could be had, so that the largest sailing vessels could dock, Mr. Thurston said.

The soundings made show an average depth of twenty-four feet for quite a distance, and to get thirty or more feet would require a wharf off Coconut Island, which is impracticable until a breakwater is constructed. If you will notice, even in this calm weather the big breakers are in the bay in deep water, rocking considerably in the swell. It would be impossible for a vessel to tie up with any degree of safety at this point beyond Coconut Island. When the government builds a breakwater, it will be time to consider the advisability of a wharf that will accommodate the larger steamers and sailing vessels.

The matter of building two bridges across the Waialae may be questioned by persons who are not familiar with the existing conditions. You will remember that the Kohala-Hilo Railway Company obtained a lease to certain lands at Waialae, and should the Hilo Railway Company run a track to the wharves without coming on this side first, they would have to cross these tracks in order to avoid this. It is necessary, so as not to interfere in any manner with the other road. Construction to Waiānue street is not to be done as a menace to the Kohala-Hilo Company, nor is the Hilo Railway encroaching upon any of their lines. The Hilo Railroad Company does not propose to interfere with the company, but earnestly hopes it will build the line through Hilo and Hamakua, and it will be a good feeder for the Hilo Railroad. Rumors concerning the possibility of the work on that road being pushed have not been favorable during the past two weeks, but for all that, I hope Mr. Gehr will be successful in his undertaking.

"It is not proposed that the government shall build the wharf. The plan is to have the combined interests centered in Hilo formed into a separate corporation, rather than have one company pay all the expense and control it. This plan has been submitted to those who do the most shipping and has met with their hearty approval and will receive their financial support. It is proposed that after a certain time, should the government wish to have it properly built, it may be done by paying the cost of the wharf; otherwise it will be controlled by the shippers. You will gather from this that the representative people of Hilo, the combined interests of the place are centered upon this plan to advance Hilo to a point in the world of commerce where it will receive the recognition it deserves."

"No opposition to constructing the line to Waiānue street is anticipated. There are places where the sea washes at intervals, but this can be overcome. The plan is to riprap and ballast heavily with rock along the route and build upon that foundation; even if it should be necessary to go to bedrock in some places, the expense would not be great, for bedrock is not far below the beach. No time will be lost in connecting the line, once the authority is obtained. Work on the Oloa branch will continue just the same until the terminus is reached. "As to the chances for the owners of the land in Oloa recently sold by the government, I wish to say that the



WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.'S latest sugar advices to Messrs. Schaefer & Co., are dated March 14, arriving by the America Maru, as follows:

SUGAR.—Prices in the local market have since declined, 11th inst., 20 points. Western Refining Company's latest list for California, Oregon and Washington being as follows: Dominion, half barrels, 6.50c; dominos, boxes, 6.50c; cubes (A), crushed and fine crushed, 6.00c; powdered, 6.50c; candy granulated, 6.50c; dry granulated, fine, 6.50c; dry granulated, coarse, 5.50c; confectioners' A, 6.50c; mag-nolia A, 6.10c; extra C, 5.00c; golden C, 4.50c. Similar reductions were made for exports price today for Nevada, Idaho, Alaska and Hawaiian Islands being 1.30c per lb. granulated.

BAGS.—March 8 to 9, no sales; 11, cost and freight sale, 1.00 tons, at 4; 12-13, no sales; 14, spot sale, 350 tons, at 4c, establishing basis for 96 degree centrifugals in New York on that date to; San Francisco, 3.00c.

LONDON BEETS.—March 8, 9s 0-4d; 9-11, 9s; 12-14, 8s 11-14d.

DRY GRANULATED, NEW YORK.—No changes from January 18 until March 9, declined on that date to 5.10c, equal to 5c net cash, since which no change reported.

LONDON CABLE, March 9.—Quoted Java No. 15 D. S., 11s 6d; fair refining, 10s 8d; same date last year, 12s and 11s respectively. March beets, 5s, against 5s 10-12d same time last year. April beets, 5s 3-4d, against 5s 10-12d same time last year.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.—According to latest mail advices from New York under date of 8th inst., buyers in the raw sugar market, indifferent by reason of heavy receipts are disposed to withdraw entirely from the spot market, rather than to burden themselves with further supplies, and sellers are obliged to offer concessions in order to effect sales. A weak condition of the market accordingly prevails, although further pressure on the part of sellers may stimulate purchases at a decline. The reduction in refined of 55 points has brought about a much better demand, where previously transactions had been on a very limited scale, since buyers were evidently holding off in anticipation of a substantial drop in prices. European beets are weak and declining, but it is noteworthy that conditions there are exercising little, if any, influence on the situation in this country. Mr. Licht's latest estimate of the European beet crop, 6,000,000 tons, shows an increase of 700,000 tons over his previous figures; and 68,000 tons more than the crop of 1898-1900.

LATEST STATISTICAL POSITION.—Willett & Gray report, March 7, total stock United States four ports in all hands, estimated: March 6, 1,398,877 tons, against 1,464,574 tons same time last year. Since previous ports in all hands, estimated: March 6, 1,398,877 tons, against 1,464,574 tons last year. Total stock in all principal countries, March 7, at latest uneven dates, 2,068,837 tons, against 1,933,785 tons; increase over last year, 135,052 tons.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Census Office has issued an exhaustive report on the manufacture of beet sugar in the United States, prepared by Special Agent Guilford L. Spencer, under the direction of Mr. W. B. North, chief statistician for manufactures. California ranked a fine showing in the report, and the figures give a clear idea of the permanent profit

and commercial success of beet sugar making.

Of the thirty-one factories in operation May 31, 1900, eight in California, nine in Michigan, three in Nebraska, three in Utah, two in New York and one each in Colorado, Illinois, Minnesota, New Mexico, Oregon and Washington. All but two of these factories are controlled by corporations. The total capital interested is \$20,558,519, of which \$10,138,780 is in California, \$4,013,748 in Michigan and \$5,894,996 in all other States. The total value of the product for the year ending May 31, 1900, was \$7,223,857, of which California furnished \$4,493,336, Michigan \$1,602,265 and all other States \$2,231,555.

"The small value of the products, \$7,223,857," says the report, "is due to an enormous shortage in the crop of sugar beets for the year ending May 31, 1900. In all branches of sugar manufacture the years of plentiful harvest must carry the industry over years of failure and yield returns that will make the average earnings justify the investments."

"Of the sixteen new factories, fifteen of which were operated for the first time in 1899, several were not completed when the harvest was ready. In some instances there were serious losses from deterioration of beets."

In addition to the factories operated in the census year, six, including an auxiliary factory at which beet pulp was extracted, but no sugar manufactured, were under construction for the crop of 1900. A report of these new factories not being received, the figures given only approximate the capital invested in the new factories as \$3,800,000, making the total of \$24,758,519 for the new industry in the year 1900.

"Of the factories in operation during the census year, ten reported the total value of their products for the preceding business year as aggregating \$1,333,671. The same factories reported product valued at \$2,424,523 for the census year. The acreage actually contracted for in 1899 was 135,350. Because of shortage of the crop in various parts of the country, particularly in California, beets were actually harvested from 105,176 acres, and average yield from this land, eight tons to the acre, was very unsatisfactory. The average yield of beets for Germany for crops of 1896-97, 1897-98 and 1898-99 respectively was fourteen, fourteen and thirteen tons per acre."

"The acreage seeded for the crop of 1900, including that for six new factories having a total nominal daily capacity of 3,200 tons of beets, was only 121,407, where, as approximately 200,000 acres would have been required fully to supply the demand of the factories in operation during that year."

The total product of sugar during the year ending May 31, 1900, was: United States, 163,638,075 pounds; California, 84,741,713 pounds; Michigan, 23,708,233 pounds; all other, 4,008,073 pounds.

Dr. Spencer says: "As shown by the census statistics in this report the number of factories operated was thirty, with an output of 79,838 short tons of sugar. The total quantity of cane and beet sugar of domestic manufacture, as reported in Willett & Gray's circular in 1899, was 229,537 short tons, showing that the production of beet sugar was then approximately 26 per cent of the total sugar produced in the country from sugar cane and beets. The American beet sugar factories now have a nominal daily capacity of 2,210 short tons of beets, and, when fully supplied with raw material, should easily manufacture 240,000 short tons of sugar per annum."

PRESIDENT RUSSEL UNDER BAN OF GREEK CHURCH

FEW PEOPLE in Honolulu know that Dr. Nicholas Russel, President of the Senate, and Demetrius G. Camarinis were a few years ago pillars of the Greek Church in San Francisco, or that Dr. Russel is now laboring under the ban of excommunication. Mr. Camarinis has not yet been excommunicated, but if things keep on coming the way they are now doing, in the course of human events that very touching spectacle may be presented.

Sometime in the year 1898 the two gentlemen in question came to prominence in the church mentioned, the membership of which was comprised of a very cosmopolitan representation—Germans, Russians, Greeks and Americans being in the majority. Through the Greek element Deacon Camarinis was appointed to the exalted position of president, and the Russians, being next in number, secured the appointment of Dr. Russel to the vice presidency.

Things went smoothly for a time, until warring elements arose among the different nationalities and filled the church with discord. Then it was that the present Senator incurred the wrath of the Bishop of the Church and the Russian Consul, who, it is alleged, were combined of unbecomingly things, and the Russians, being next in number, secured the appointment of Dr. Russel to the vice presidency.

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meetings regularly thereafter. Some months elapsed, but no satisfactory manner before things came to a climax. The climax was very touching. Dr. Russel was given the aphorism, whatever that may mean, and excommunicated from the church. It is supposed that aphorism is Greek for "swat."

So far as the scope of Mr. Camarinis' optics were concerned, that was the last of the present Senator's presidency. For some time Mr. Camarinis and the present Senator were at odds, and after a process of human misjudgment, extending over the period of about two years, the latter gentleman came to the Paradise of the Pacific, seeking other worlds to conquer, or to be conquered by.

Shortly after arriving Mr. Camarinis took a little trip down the line towards Waialae, getting off at Waialae. There, much to his surprise, he came face to face with his old friend and associate pillar after an absence of two score and four months. "It was very touching," said Mr. Camarinis, in an interview, "very, very touching."

Confidences were exchanged and it developed that the former vice president of the San Francisco Greek church was then officiating as doctor for the Waialae plantation. The first burst of mutual enlightenment over, Mr. Camarinis and Dr. Russel settled down to the subject of the water.

"In hot enough for you here, Nicholas," inquired the former.

"Quite pleasant, Demetrius, quite pleasant, but so hot for me as San Francisco," answered the latter.

And so they parted, very touchingly, world wagging thenceforth on.

REMARKABLE CURES OF RHEUMATISM.

From the Vindicator, Rutherfordton, N. C.

The editor of the Vindicator has had occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case. First, with rheumatism in the shoulder, from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts afflicted and realizing instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second, in rheumatism in thigh joint, almost prostrating him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications, rubbing with the liniment on resting pain, and getting up free from pain. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

A. Hromada, Miss Hromada, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Peterson, of San Francisco, are registered at the Moana Hotel.

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USE CUTICURA SOAP, exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chaffings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other mild soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet soap and the best baby soap in the world.

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Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA Remedy, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SIXTEEN DAY course is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: E. Towns & Co., Sydney; N. S. W. So. African Depot: Lumsden Ltd., Cape Town; All about the Skin, Body and Hair, from Furrows, Dandruff and Cures. Cont., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U.S.A.

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German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BREMEN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BREMEN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance companies 107,650,000

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 25,000,000

Total reinsurance companies 43,330,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, March 22.

O. S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, 8 days from Port Los Angeles with 645 Porto Rican immigrants.
 T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, from the Orient.
 L. I. stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai.
 L. I. stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kauai.
 L. I. stmr. Iwalei, Gregory, from Hawaii.
 L. I. stmr. Noeau, Wyman, from Kauai.

Saturday, March 23.

O. S. S. Mariposa, Rennie, from San Francisco March 18.
 U. S. A. T. Indiana, Merle, from San Francisco March 15.
 W. stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.

L. I. stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, from Kauai.
 Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, 18 days from San Francisco.

Sunday, March 24.

L. I. stmr. Hanalei, Greene, from Hanalei.
 L. I. stmr. Mikahala, Pederson, from Kauai.
 L. I. stmr. Walealeale, Filiz, from Kauai.
 L. I. stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Kukuhaele.
 W. stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Kahu-lu and way ports.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, March 22.

T. K. K. America Maru, Goling, for the Orient.
 L. I. stmr. Mauna Loa, Smerson, for Kahu-lu, Maalea, Kona and Kauai.

Saturday, March 23.

T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, for San Francisco.
 W. stmr. Helene, Lane, for Hawaii.
 Am. bk. Gerard C. Tobey, Gove, for San Francisco.
 Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Jackson, for San Francisco.
 H. B. M. F. S. Waspito, for Acapulco.
 L. I. stmr. Noeau, Wyman, for Kauai.

Sunday, March 24.

Am. sp. Columbia, Mattoon, for the Sound.

Monday, March 25.

U. S. A. T. Indiana, Merle, for Manila via Guam.
 Am. bk. Irngard, Schmidt, for San Francisco with sugar.
 Stmr. John A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

TO SAIL TODAY.

W. stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Kahu-lu and way ports, at 5 p. m.
 W. stmr. Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.
 Schr. Maile, for Hanalei and Kahu-lu, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Port Los Angeles, per O. S. S. Zealandia, March 22—Martin Walker and wife, C. A. Bridgeway and wife, Paul O. Oshibayashi, J. C. McLean, J. R. Veddrell, J. P. Davis, F. J. Madura and 545 Porto Ricans in the steerage.

From Kukuhaele, per stmr. Iwalei, March 22—E. E. Lucas and four deck.

From Koloa, per stmr. Noeau, March 22—G. H. Brown, Capt. Robertson and six deck.

From Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, March 22—G. N. Wilcox, A. S. Wilcox and wife, A. Correa, Messrs. Titcomb, Darling, Stopp, C. Rice, J. L. Lloyd, W. A. Kinney, A. Raaf.

The following passengers arrived on the Mariposa: M. T. Adams, Mrs. S. C. Ainsworth, A. S. Armuth, J. L. Barker and wife, Miss Barker, J. T. Barradough, B. F. Beard, Miss B. Beard, L. G. Bees, Mrs. E. C. Canter, B. Brown, wife and child; F. E. Brown, Mrs. J. W. Carnes, Miss A. Christal, J. Cochran, Miss M. Cunningham, G. W. Currier, Miss Currier, W. J. DeGaur, Miss Louise Eager, A. R. Fowler and wife, R. H. Fowler, wife, child and maid; H. J. Hart, G. F. Henshall, Mrs. B. R. Herbert and child, H. G. Howard, A. G. Hoyt, Thos. Hughes and wife, Miss M. Huntington, Miss Jessie Johnson, Miss E. Killeen, Miss M. I. Kimball, Mrs. E. Knowlton, J. Lucas, A. J. McCarty and wife, E. B. McClellan, wife and child, Geo. M. McKenzie, E. F. Nichols, J. W. Parmelee, Wm. Peters, Mrs. O. F. Pfafflin, S. S. Powers, Miss N. Raymond, W. E. Rice, Miss F. Russell, Mrs. J. A. Saucedo, W. M. Schenk, G. Schneider, Mrs. F. M. Simpson, M. A. Smith, A. H. Thompson and wife, G. Turner, J. A. Tutthill and wife, J. W. Wilson and wife, H. Wolff, J. F. Mayfield, Col. G. W. Macfarlane.

On Saturday afternoon the Kinau arrived as usual from Hilo and way ports. She brought the following passengers: Hon. W. G. Irwin, Hon. J. A. Buck, Captain W. Matson and wife, Miss Lurline Matson, L. A. Thurston, J. M. Raymond, John D. Holman, Frank S. Knaus, A. Larrison, Alex. Holliday, H. J. Johnson, H. D. Walters, George H. Schofield, Miss L. S. Frazer, Miss E. L. Stowe, Dr. T. D. Hacker, S. C. Parry, F. J. Johnson, J. H. Herkner, C. Philbrick, A. Bolga, J. B. Ross, Miss L. Hoog, Miss A. Kessler, L. Shetterly, D. L. Shetterly, D. S. Getchall, J. H. Watson, George A. Gregg, J. Ashworth, A. C. Spring, A. Hromada, Miss Hromada, Mrs. W. F. Peterson, H. A. Stoddard, L. B. Head, Mrs. W. J. Head, M. M. John, A. McBride, E. H. Wodecho, Miss Ivy Richardson, Miss M. Shipman, Master C. Ahrens, E. K. Lindsay, George Kent, Miss L. Severance, C. Stackwell, P. Peck, H. G. Bartlett, H. L. Whitcomb, Miss T. Washburn, L. M. Whitecomb, George Gustafson and wife, Miss Hazel Gillett, Harry J. Craft, F. S. Duncker, Mr. Tebeck, wife and two children, Mrs. I. Kitch, Mrs. T. E. Bryant, W. E. Peterson, Mrs. J. L. Shetterly, J. W. Hind, John McGuire, C. Hottey, George D. Russell, Miss Mary Russell, William Flinders, R. W. Filler, J. Platta, A. K. Nawahi, J. H. Olmstead, C. H. Carlson, E. W. Mulligan, C. H. Snyder, E. C. Brown, R. L. Carr, J. G. Hromad and 97 deck.

The following passengers arrived on the Claudine: A. S. Hartwell, F. F. Boid, Mrs. W. A. Lowe, Mrs. F. E. Atwater, J. M. Dowsett, Judge Humphreys, S. M. Ballou, F. J. Raven, A. N. Hayselden, D. K. Hayselden, R. English, W. P. Hale and daughter, K. Kama, B. Damster, Joseph Kalani, Hasegawa, Peka Halsey, Tom Teun, Mrs. Kauhikaka and two children, Mrs. K. Kama, Mrs. I. Kitch, W. E. Revia, C. W. Bridger, wife and two children, Miss Hooklin, F. H. Hayselden, F. H. Hayselden, Jr., Paul Jarrett, W. E. Devereaux and 57 deck.

Mahukona Shipping.

March 20—Brig Conuelo, Page, for San Francisco, with 450 tons sugar; value \$25,515.

The Olga is loading sugar for San Francisco.

The brig Caline arrived at Honolulu from Honolulu, 24th inst.

Mr. David Jardine has been elected chairman of the United Steamship Company, in succession to Lord Inverclyde, who died on February 12.

MYSTICS AT MOANALUA

"Welcome to the Shriners at Moanalua" was the signal which fluttered from the halyards of the giant flagstan on the estate of Hon. S. M. Damon on Saturday afternoon, over which floated a magnificent "Old Glory," straining at its fastenings and flying seawards. Long before the special train of five cars which bore two hundred and fifty Shriners and their fair guests arrived at the beautiful country estate of Mr. Damon, the code signal could be seen in conspicuous relief against the sky.

The special train which left Honolulu at 2:30 o'clock was in charge of Nobles L. T. Grant and Andrew Brown of Aloha Temple and carried the larger part of the visiting Shriners. Imperial Potentate Lou B. Winsor and a cavalcade of about thirty-five Nobles and ladies of the Imperial Pilgrimage were not with the party, being at that time on the briny deep on their return from the volcano.

The train was met at the estate station by Mr. Damon, who delivered over the keys, grounds, flowers and hospitality of Moanalua to his guests. It was a gay party that alighted from the train and at once visited the grass huts which once sheltered colonies of Kamehameha dynasty. The guests were taken by surprise at the sweeping expanse of the grounds and the quaint buildings which dotted the lawns here and there with picturesque abandon, the splendid gardens and the ponds filled with varied species of the finny tribe and beautiful water plants.

Mr. Damon's open-hearted hospitality won the Shriners at first greeting and they immediately proceeded to carry off sections of the estate piecemeal in their kodaks. It was a veritable kodak army. At every turn one was greeted by Polypheum-eyed cameras and Mr. Damon himself was the recipient of much of their attention.

The grass huts and the bedroom of one of the Kamehamehas furnished as he left it, were constantly filled with the Shriners. Near the residence was a marquee, beneath which and the shade of many trees nearby refreshments were served throughout the afternoon. Solomon's quintet club early began to hypnotize the visitors and drew them unresistingly toward the pavilion used for dancing. The beautiful Chinese cabinets, tables and settees of ebony inlaid with mother-of-pearl were moved to the sides of the pavilion and soon the Shriners were revelling in the waltz and the deus temps to the strains of the native love songs and the hula. The afternoon wore a pleasant aspect and not until the visitors were about to embark upon their train late in the day did the heavens open and send down cooling showers. Mr. Damon pointed to an arching rainbow which seemed like a frame for the pretty picture of Moanalua extending from the sea to the rugged ridges, which he said never failed to appear when Moanalua was in gala attire.

Dainty refreshments of tutti-frutti ice cream, sandwiches, coffee and soda were provided. When tired of dancing the marquee was a favorite retreat to which finally the musicians came and sang the prettiest of the Hawaiian love songs. Some splendid photographs of the entire group were made at this place. Those who visited the gardens and groves brought back huge coconuts in the husks and spent much of the afternoon in inscribing them with appropriate remembrances of their visit.

When the hour for departure came there were many sighs of regret from the ladies of the party and one and all thanked Mr. Damon for the rare opportunity extended them to roam over the most beautiful estate in Hawaii. As the train was about to leave the little station three rousing cheers and a roaring tiger were given for Moanalua, for Mr. Damon and lastly for "Old Glory," which fluttered a dignified good-bye to the Mystics.

Sounding at Pearl Harbor.

Preliminary soundings were made yesterday over the bar at the entrance to Pearl Harbor. Mr. Henry of the firm of Clark & Henry, which has been awarded the contract for the dredging of Pearl Harbor, went down to the harbor yesterday in Archibald Young's splendid gasoline launch. Others accompanied him for the purpose of making soundings over the bar. The Young brothers had the handling of the launch, which, as everybody knows, is called the Water Witch.

The Water Witch left Honolulu about 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning and returned about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. She made a fine run down and came back in even better time. It was an ideal day for this mode of traveling and those aboard, outside of the business accomplished, had a most enjoyable time.

Soundings were made both on the inside and outside of the bar at the entrance of Pearl Harbor, as well as directly over the bar. It was found that the water over the bar averaged from twelve to eighteen feet.

Mr. Henry went ashore for the purpose of selecting a site for quarters and offices and so forth, while the dredging is going on. He chose the spot where the old salt works used to be.

The contractor was more than pleased with the conditions and was well satisfied with the soundings made. These soundings were only preliminary, however; a specially equipped boat will go down to Pearl Harbor within a few days and two men will proceed to investigate the nature of the material which forms the bottom.

Mr. Henry returns to San Francisco on the Mariposa and will immediately arrange for sending all the necessary paraphernalia down here so that work can be commenced on the dredging of the bar within about six weeks.

Clark & Henry offered to do the work for \$60,000. This is \$4,000 less than the amount provided for by the United States Government.

The channel to be dredged, according to the conditions of the contract, is to be 20 feet wide, 20 feet deep at low tide and 1,900 feet long.

THE COLLEGE HILLS SALES WENT TO SEE THE VOLCANO

The class of buyers that attended the auction sale of lots at the College Hills addition, Manoa valley, on Saturday afternoon indicates that the suburb will be one of the most exclusive in Honolulu. The sale was held on the grounds behind Rocky Hill and was attended by a large number of wealthy people who were present to select building sites. The sale came off readily and the aggregate sums bid amounted to \$58,975. It was, in fact, the largest sale of residence lots which the real estate men have witnessed for the past three years. The promoters of the new suburb have extensively advertised the lots which were offered for sale on Saturday and the visitors were not disappointed by what they saw of the improvements which have been made in what was once a fair pasture land belonging to the Oahu College property. Broad streets, macadamized and rolled evenly, flanked by stone curbing, have been cut through the addition, while smaller alleyways have been laid out with a view to giving the property holders easy access to the rear of their premises. The main boulevards present a pleasing aspect and the rounded corners are a great improvement over the square corners in the city blocks. The view is a magnificent one and has the advantage of a sweeping expanse taking at Diamond Head, Manoa valley and far down the coast line of Waikiki. A gentle rain fell at intervals during the sale, indicating that Manoa, "the valley of sunshine and tears," was keeping up with its reputation.

The bidding was brisk and the lots fell into the hands of people who are sure to beautify them. Rocky Hill slope proved a lodestone for a number of the buyers and lots there were bought by Mrs. W. B. Castle, W. Wolters, G. B. McEllan and C. F. Peterson. J. B. Atherton purchased lots adjoining Manoa road, at the extreme mauka end of the addition. H. P. Baldwin, the sugar baron of Maui, bought in an acre and a half of the choice property surmounting the high hill where golfers were sometimes wont to harry the elusive gutta-percha. Auctioneer Morgan, alive to his opportunities, made the most of the beauties of each section of the addition and proved that he was an able talker when the sale was finished. McEllan, E. Pond and Castle & Lansdale engineered the preparations for the sale and have been active in securing the best class of buyers. As representatives of the trustees of Oahu College they have expended in the neighborhood of \$40,000 in survey work, laying out the streets and making the necessary sanitary connections.

Following is the full list of lots sold, prices realized and the names of the buyers:

Block 1, Miss M. L. Ziegler, lot 7, \$1,300.
 Block 1, Mrs. W. R. Castle, lot 8, \$2,350.
 Block 1, Mrs. W. R. Castle, lot 9, \$2,400.
 Block 2, J. B. Atherton, lot 1, \$1,800.
 Block 2, J. B. Atherton, lot 2, \$1,650.
 Block 2, Mrs. E. B. Bickelstein, lot 3, \$1,600.
 Block 2, Geo. F. Renton, lot 4, \$1,800.
 Block 2, Geo. F. Renton, lot 5, \$1,400.
 Block 3, Rev. O. P. Emerson, lot 10, \$1,600.
 Block 3, Rev. O. P. Emerson, lot 15, \$1,600.
 Block 5, Chas. Peterson, lot 9, \$25.
 Block 7, W. Wolters, lot 1, \$1,500.
 Block 7, W. Wolters, lot 2, \$1,500.
 Block 7, S. H. Cummings, lot 3, \$1,700.
 Block 7, Jonathan Shaw, lot 4, \$1,550.
 Block 7, Jonathan Shaw, lot 5, \$1,550.
 Block 7, G. B. McEllan, lot 6, \$1,550.
 Block 7, C. F. Peterson, lot 10, \$1,150.
 Block 8, A. C. Lovelkin, lot 1, \$1,000.
 Block 8, A. C. Lovelkin, lot 2, \$1,000.
 Block 8, J. A. Thompson, lot 3, \$1,300.
 Block 8, B. F. Beardsmore, lot 4, \$1,700.
 Block 8, C. F. Beardsmore, lot 5, \$1,700.
 Block 8, A. C. Lovelkin, lot 10, \$1,500.
 Block 9, J. P. Cooke, lot 20, \$2,000.
 Block 9, J. P. Cooke, lot 21, \$2,000.
 Block 9, J. P. Cooke, lot 22, \$2,000.
 Block 9, J. P. Cooke, lot 23, \$2,000.
 Block 10, W. W. Chamberlain, lot 5, \$1,500.
 Block 10, C. F. Peterson, lot 1, \$2,300.
 Block 12, J. B. Atherton, lot 2, \$2,100.
 Block 12, J. B. Atherton, lot 3, \$2,100.
 Block 12, C. F. Jones, lot 4, \$1,000.
 Block 12, C. F. Peterson, lot 5, \$1,800.
 Block 12, J. B. Atherton, lot 6, \$1,800.
 Block 15, George F. Renton, lot 4, \$1,500.
 Block 19, G. B. McEllan, lot 2, \$600.
 Block 20, W. R. Castle, Jr., lot 2, \$1,750.
 Block 20, W. R. Castle, Jr., lot 3, \$600.

Also Kicks at Music.

We don't remember the name of the Hawaiian philanthropist who has introduced a bill providing for a conservatory of music in Hilo. Verily we shall feel obliged to look it up and see that the bill is put into effect. It is on a tablet of brass and puts it in a public place. The jealousy that will be caused in Honolulu by the establishment of such an institution would be well worth the cost of the tablet. Hilo would indeed be well on the way to become the Boston of the Pacific. Outside of the purely sentimental and ambitious features of the case we cannot say that a conservatory of music is particularly needed. There is too much singing here as it is, especially on Saturday nights, and in an instrumental way Klondike Dan supplies our every want. We need new water pipes, wider streets and a recorder's office a vast deal more than we need a conservatory of music. We, that is most of us, are destined to spend all our time in the next world thrumming a harp, but anything in that line we might learn in this world would be of very little assistance.—Hilo Tribune.

Seeds From Wilcox.

The advertiser acknowledges receipt of a package of seeds from the United States Department of Agriculture by kindness of R. W. Wilcox. This is a sample of what he has been distributing among his constituents, and consists of onions, lettuce, cucumbers, watermelons and peas. Each package is printed directions in regard to planting and tending, and the varieties being the result of the most careful and scientific selection we hope they will be given a fair trial, as much improvement in the condition of our vegetable market may result.

The British Admiralty Court has awarded to the British steamer Somershill and to certain tugs \$10,575 for assisting the Red Star steamer Westerland in December last.

Lou B. Winsor, Imperial Potentate of the Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine for North America, returned on Saturday afternoon from a jaunt on the Island of Hawaii, a peep into the crater of Kilauea, and a voyage between Honolulu and Hilo the less said of which the better. The Imperial Potentate was not alone in his journey to the hot sands at Hilo and the ascent of Kilauea's slopes, for about thirty-five Nobles and ladies of the Imperial Pilgrimage accompanied him.

All have returned with praises upon their lips for the scenes that they saw on Hawaii and the wonderful resources which were presented to their view while skirting the Island from landing place to landing place. Mr. Winsor says that his trip well repaid him for the discomforts which arose during the voyage between Honolulu and Hilo and it was one which he would not have missed, as the majority of the Nobles did. The only reason he can assign for their not taking the trip was that the delights of Honolulu were too great a factor in the making out of their individual itineraries.

"That was a great plantation that we went through—Olas plantation I mean—and one can begin to appreciate the vast amount of capital that is being expended in developing the sugar interests of our Islands. We, of course, rode up to the plantation on the new Hilo railroad, which is a fine piece of work, and then drove on through the plantation. It is a vast enterprise and opened up my eyes as to what you have in Hawaii to make its men so wealthy."

"The volcano was not performing when we were there. There was just a little vapor and a few strands of smoke arising from the crevices, but it was worth seeing just the same. That's what we journeyed out to the Hawaiian Islands for and I'm glad I went."

Others in the party echo the sentiments of the Imperial Potentate and speak in the highest terms of the plantation interests which were unfolded to their gaze on the big Island. Speaking of the magnitude of the enterprise which brought the Shriners to the Hawaiian Islands, Mr. Winsor said it was quite unusual and therefore quite a concession to the Islands for such an organization to come as a body and individually from the four corners of the United States to see a new temple of the ancient Arabic order established in this Island oasis. Fraternal feeling, however, prevailed above all other interests and after planning the caravan for several months and after much financial engineering, the preparations were completed and the cavalcade moved on its memorable journey, camels and all.

"We have certainly had a delightful time in Hawaii and I feel satisfied that our visit will mean more to Hawaii, for we are good proselytizers, we Shriners. Every man in our party has only praises to sing of your beautiful group. The knowledge which the Nobles have gained of the commercial, financial, business and social interests of Hawaii, and Honolulu, in particular, will be spread almost over the entire United States. Although the pilgrimage is under the auspices of Saladin Temple, yet Nobles from many other temples have joined us. Our visit has revealed to us that the Islands are deserving of patronage from the mother country in every line of business."

Mr. Winsor leaves Honolulu on the Ventura and will go direct to his home in Reed City, Michigan. He will be accompanied by the majority of Nobles and ladies of the party which originally started. On Thursday about sixty Shriners will return on the Zealandia, which sails at noon on that day. Four or five are to leave on the Mariposa tomorrow.

Tonight the Imperial Potentate and his Nobles and ladies will attend in a body the production of "Neil Gwynne" at the opera house. Tomorrow evening a Shriners reception will be held at the Moana hotel.

Hope Still Survives.

Hope for the construction of a railway to Kahuahae should not be abandoned because Mr. Gehr has not written as frequently as he should to his associates here. To float a scheme like a railway requires time and patience. Capital is and ever was, timid, and it cannot be expected that an investment running into the millions will be made without first investigating the source of returns. So far as known the investors have not yet visited Hilo, though at least a half dozen men interested in railroad construction have come here and looked over the situation and left apparently satisfied. Some day representatives of the men behind the money may come here and decide to put money into the scheme and build the road. The public may depend upon it that Mr. Gehr has not abandoned the enterprise, and if he fails to secure the coin in the place there is nothing to prevent his taking his wares to another. That a railway will be built along the coast cannot be questioned, and the public feels that if Mr. Gehr does not promote it, Mr. Dillingham will.—Hilo Herald.

Hilo Shipping.

Arrivals—March 18: Am. schr. Allen A. V. Iversen, March 18, tons from Eureka 24 days with cargo of lumber.

Departures—March 20: Am. schr. Helen N. Kimball, for Kahu-lu in ballast, to take on sugar at Hana, Maui, March 21; Am. bk. Annie Johnson, A. N. Nelson, master, for San Francisco with cargo of sugar and four passengers—R. D. Croalman, A. L. Austin, A. Tieding, R. A. Wilson.

Steamer Changes Hands.

The interest of A. W. Beadle & Co. in the new steamer Santa Ana has been purchased by Charles Nelson & Co., who now control the vessel.

King William IV's coronation cost the nation about \$200,000; the expenses of King Edward VII's coronation, it is expected, will be much heavier.

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HONOLULU, H. I.

NEWS OF WORLD

CONDENSED

Sir Edward Arnold is almost totally blind. President and Mrs. McKinley are at Canton.

Troublous times are reported in Panama.

The British troops at Cape Town are being guarded against the plague.

Colonel Sanger of New York has been appointed Assistant Secretary of War.

In a recent sandstorm, sand was blown from Sahara to Northwest Germany.

It is said that Germany will probably demand a very heavy indemnity of China.

A futile attempt has been made to blackmail a son of Senator Clark of Nevada.

It is said that Puget Sound is seeking to divert the transport of troops from San Francisco.

New York specialists have been sent to Alaska to secure specimens of northern animals.

The Washington officials are unable to obtain accurate information as to Russia's plans in China.

A dispute as to the limits of the railway concessions in China renders conflict at Tien-tsin imminent.

London's new Bishop has expressed a dislike for ostentation; and regrets that he must live in a palace.

Among the Victoria Crosses recently awarded for gallantry in South Africa two went to boys from the truant school at Merthyr Tydfil.

Mr. John Owen, who six years ago was a millhand at Oldham, has been made a Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford. He studied at Balliol College, taking his bachelor's degree with first-class honors in history, two years ago.

Another piece of the great plan of the city of Rome in marble, the "Forma Urbis" of the time of Sulpicius Severus has been discovered in the Roman Forum, where it was used to stop a drain. It has engraved on it the plan of the greater part of the Baths of Agrippa, together with the Pantheon.

Austria and Mexico have resumed intercourse for the first time since the accession of Emperor Maximilian. Emperor Francis Joseph has appointed Prince Khevenhuller-Metich to represent him at the dedication of a memorial chapel to his brother on the spot at Queretaro, where Maximilian was shot in 1867.

Four first-class battleships are to be launched on the same day, March 5, in England; the Montague at Devonport, the Albatross at Chatham, the Kent at Portsmouth and the Drake at Pembroke. Another ship of the Admiral class, the Russell, was launched two weeks ago, being the first battleship launched in the reign of King Edward VII.

A Roman monk unveiled a new bronze fountain in the Villa Nazionale by force recently. An injunction had been obtained against the exhibition of the fountain, on the ground that the naked figures of Naiads adorned with coils marched to the place and tore down the boards that enclosed the fountain.

A new province is to be formed in India by placing the four districts of the Punjab that lie beyond the Indus under a government of their own. They are the extreme northwest districts that have been the scenes of the recent petty wars, Feshwar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, with the political agencies of Dr. Swat, Chitral, the Khair, the Kuram, Tochi and Wana.

Bavaria has resumed relations with Greece for the first time since the Athenians drove out the late King Otto. As one result Prof. Furtwaengler, director of the Munich Glyptothek, will go to Aegina next summer to excavate the site where the Argivean statues of the Munich museum were found, in the hope of discovering evidence that may decide what is the relative position of the groups to each other.

Bangor in North Wales has a University College where coeducation recently caused a row. The students held an Elated choir, which seems to be the Welsh for a glee club concert, and after that there was flirtation and disregard of the chaperons' scoldings. For this one reason women were welcomed, when the rest of the students threatened to cut recitations to a body, but after a few days thought better of it and submitted.

Off Cerigo, the island at the southern end of Greece, divers are bringing up art treasures that were sunk 300 years before Christ. Lucian tells of a ship laden with art spoils that went down on the voyage from Athens to Rome, and it is believed that the wreck has been found now. Besides many bronze statues, a life-size bronze statue resembling the Hermes of Praxiteles, has been brought up. Some objects are excellently preserved, but others are corroded.

While on their journey to Australia the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York will be escorted all the way by British fleets. The Channel Squadron will accompany them from Portsmouth to Gibraltar; from there one division of the Mediterranean fleet will guard them to Malta and the other division from Malta to Port Said. Six torpedo boat destroyers will form the escort, through the Suez Canal, and two warships will see them to the entrance of the Red Sea. There they will be taken up by the East Indies Squadron, which will accompany them all the way to New Guinea, and then hand them over to the Australian Squadron, which will convey them to Sydney. The voyage from Australia to Vancouver on their way back through Canada is likely to be less formal.

BY AUTHORITY.

MR. WM. KAHALEOLE has this day been appointed a member of the Board of Fence Commissioners for the District of Koolau, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, vice A. Ku, deceased.

J. A. McCANDLESS, Supt. of Public Works.

Public Works Dept., Honolulu, March 19, 1901. 2385—Mch 22, 23, 24